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*Daniels*

# PLANTER'S GUIDE

*and*

# CATALOG

1945

- Quality Plants
- Reasonable Prices
- Dependable Service

The Daniels Nursery  
Long Lake,  
Minn.

DANNY'S  
"PEWEE PRIMER"  
of  
HORTICULTURE

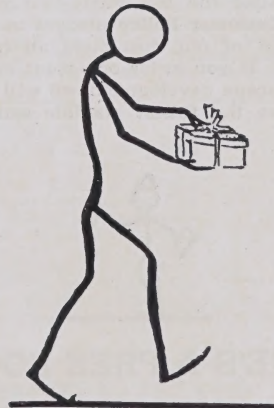
By  
DANNY DO-IT

Compliments of  
THE DANIELS NURSERY

HERE'S A PRESENT



FOR YOU!



A 32 page booklet filled with useful information for future reference. Later, when thru with the catalog, just cut it out on the dotted line.



## OUR 32nd YEAR AT LONG LAKE

From a very modest start in 1914 we have gradually grown into our present enviable position of Hennepin County's Largest Nursery and a leader in the field of landscape work and services.

You, as a prospective purchaser of Nursery stock and landscape services, will be interested in what

### WE OFFER YOU . . .

**NURSERY STOCK**—The product of our 150 acres of fertile Minnetonka soils, stock possessing those rare qualities possible only when produced by plantsmen skilled through years of experience. Our growing season during 1944 was one of the most favorable we have ever had, and as a result our plants this year are superfine.

**EQUIPMENT**—Trucks and cars, 2 big power sprayers, tree movers and all machinery and equipment necessary to the economical conduct of our landscape services.

**PERSONNEL**—A staff ("white collar" and field)—executive . . . design . . . foremen . . . gardeners—that can't be beaten. Loyal, courteous and trained to keep the welfare of the client uppermost in mind at all times.

**ACCOMPLISHMENT**—32 years of successful operation. A record of outstanding landscape developments, large and small. Thousands of satisfied customers throughout the Northwest.

**PERSONALITY FACTOR**—The Daniels Nursery is operated by Franc P. Daniels. These facts about him will explain in part the widespread customer confidence in our nursery.

36 years of Horticultural work.

32 years operating The Daniels Nursery at Long Lake.

23 years part time lecturer on Horticultural subjects at the Minnesota School of Agriculture.

14 years President Minnetonka Fruit Growers Association.

3 years President Hennepin County Agricultural Society.

2 years President Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

32 years an extensive fruit and vegetable grower.

Author of the Northwest's leading book on Horticulture and Gardening for the Northwest.

**CAN YOU AFFORD TO BUY WHERE STOCK, EQUIPMENT AND PERSONALITY FACTORS ARE LESS FAVORABLE TO YOU?**



Now, as for the last thirty-two years our **Satisfied Customer Policy** pledges us to place the interest of our customers above everything else. If you order one plant or a complete landscape development we will see that you receive the fullest possible satisfaction.



### HERE'S A FREE BOOK

Catalogs don't last—they change from year to year in many respects. BUT—here's a little planter's guide and reference book that **will last**. It's filled with information that should be helpful to you for years to come. So whenever you're ready, just "CUT IT OUT" along the dotted line on the front cover and you'll have a valuable little book to keep for future reference.



Meet the "Author"

**LITTLE  
"DANNY DO-IT"**

**The Horticultural Hustler**

Eighteen years ago we introduced to you this little mythical "Member of the Firm."

Since then he has constantly been the "pardner," as he is in this little booklet, of "The Boss"—who, naturally must "aid and abet" him in his literary efforts.

Franc P. Daniels,  
(Co-author)

January, 1945

Copyright 1945, by The Daniels Nursery.





FRANC P. DANIELS, Proprietor

## DIFFERENT?

**YES**—This year we present you not only with our catalog—but with a little **"Pewee Primer of Horticulture"**—a "to-be-cut-out" booklet within a book that is designed to be a lasting guide and help to you in your gardening endeavors.

**Health, relaxation and exercise** are now war responsibilities. How better can Mr. Average Home Owner fulfill these responsibilities than by enjoying, relaxing in, and working in his own back yard?

**Food production**—especially of fruits and vegetables—is a health and war-time responsibility we should all assume. As usual we list herewith for your planting only varieties of proven dependability—kinds of known productive value here in the Midwest.

## AND VALUABLE TOO!

A lifetime of study and work and growing plants—of teaching horticulture—of solving our own gardening problems, as well as those of thousands of customers, has given us an excellent understanding of what makes the horticultural "wheels go round" and how to "keep them greased." And here, in this catalog and booklet we've endeavored to pass on to you the benefit of these many, many years of experience.

In the interests of war-time economy we are using a lighter paper than usual and have dispensed with an envelope. We trust that you will understand and appreciate these steps. However, there has been no change in the quality of the plants we offer you, nor in the efforts we have made to make our presentations to you truthful and helpful.

**AND FINALLY**—we will appreciate your business. We are here to serve you. Rest assured that we will do all in our power to insure that, from your transactions with us this year, we will merit your future patronage.

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### DANNY SAYS:

For 18 of the 32 years that the boss has been operating The Daniels Nursery at Long Lake, I've been bustling around helping him. In all those years I've never seen a time when planting was more a **"MUST"**—or when the need for high quality makes Daniels' Stock a more important **"MUST"** for the careful planter.



### TWO ANSWERS TO THE EVER PERPLEXING GIFT PROBLEM

**1—DANIELS GIFT CERTIFICATES** . . . Our attractive "GIFT CERTIFICATES" allow the recipient a wide choice of plants (any of the hundreds of varieties we are growing) and an opportunity to choose those certain plants that they will most cherish. Why not ask for a sample "Gift Certificate?"

**2—"LIVE AT HOME AND LIKE IT"** . . . A copy of this authentic and helpful horticultural handbook will delight any home owner—yes, any lover of plants.





Early June—Planting Completed

## Daniels LANDSCAPE SERVICES

Through careful, conscientious, economical performance we have long enjoyed an enviable reputation for the furnishing of the following landscape service and materials:

- Landscape Design and Plans
- Planting of Nursery Stock
- Shrub Trimming
- Tree Trimming and Care
- Tree Feeding
- Tree Spraying
- Lawn Building and Renovation
- Stone Walls and Walks
- Rockerries and Pools
- Dirt, Peat and Fertilizers

Just what we can offer our clients this season in the way of landscape and planting service is still problematical. Our stocks and equipment are without equal—but just what our manpower situation will be is not certain at this early date. Many of our men have been able to find their places in the armed services and key war industries.

We seem to be assured of enough men to maintain our nursery and our large (and for 1945 greatly increased) orchard, small fruit and vegetable production, and for a normal amount of planting for others. It seems apparent, however, that our services for maintenance and construction work will be somewhat curtailed.

We will do the best we can. We hope our customers will call on us as in the past and we assure them that we will do everything in our power to give them whatever help they need. It is our patriotic duty, however, to give our food production first priority in our available manpower. Second will come planting of nursery stock, and third, our other services.

Please remember this, though! We will greatly appreciate your business. We want it, so please let us know soon what you have in mind, and we'll do everything in our power to furnish you the services desired.

We can serve those best who plan with us early—preferably before the first bluebird arrives.

## DANIELS PLANTINGS GIVE QUICK RESULTS

The photograph on the left shows a complete landscape job just finished—grading, planting, seeding, walks, and drive.

The picture below shows the same development only two and one half months later—a striking tribute to Daniels' quality plants and landscape service—and to good maintenance after planting.



Late August—2½ Months Later

### PLANTING NURSERY STOCK



Most nursery stock can be planted in either spring or fall with equal success. Spring planting starts as early as the ground is in good "working" condition. Stock may be planted as long as it is dormant, but the earlier it goes in the better. Evergreens must be planted before any new growth starts.

Fall planting of evergreens starts in early August and continues until freeze-up, but the fall planting of shrubbery and other deciduous stock does not usually start until early October, or as soon as the plants become dormant.

Bare roots of plants must be protected at all times from undue exposure to sun and wind, as even a small amount of "drying out" will definitely impair the chances of the plant making a satisfactory growth. The hole for planting should be larger than the spread of the roots and only the best black topsoil should be used around its roots. It is safest not to use any manure in the hole, although pulverized peat mixed with the soil may be highly beneficial. The roots should be well spread, the soil worked carefully around them (avoiding air pockets) and then well firmed by tramping or by "water packing" with a running hose.

Most deciduous stock is planted a trifle deeper than it grew in the nursery, but evergreens are placed just as they grew before.

After planting is completed a slight depression, or basin, should be left around the plant to facilitate the intake of water.



## Part I

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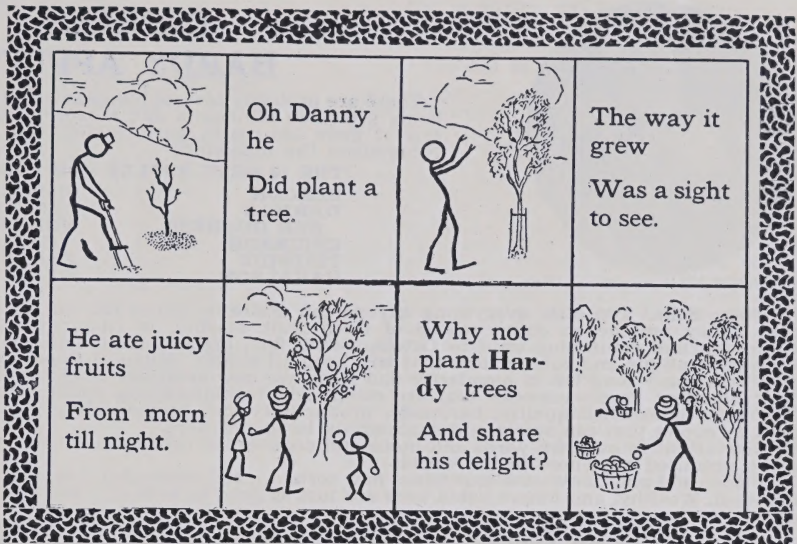
## Daniels

## Choice

## Fruiting

## Plants

• •



## A New Day Has Dawned—

for the fruit grower. Scarcity of fruit and development of new and improved varieties have brought a new era for the fruit grower.

The home owner—hard pressed by scarcity of fruit and prohibitive prices—must turn to home production if he would have bountiful supplies. The commercial grower can be assured of strong demand and profitable prices for some time to come.

And to all planters the advent of new and thrilling varieties (mostly creations of our great State Fruit Breeding Farm) unfolds a field of fruit growing achievement and profits scarcely dreamed of a few years ago. Size, quality, productivity, hardiness, marketability—all these joys and more, too, await the planters of the fine varieties we list in the following pages.

**BUT—Fruit Stocks are scarce. We are not idly crying "Wolf, Wolf!" when we urge early ordering.**

## GROW YOUR OWN!

As soon as planting is completed thorough watering follows. The hose, with nozzle detached, should be allowed to run at the base of the plant, thoroughly saturating the ground around the plant.

### A PRUNING KNIFE WILL SAVE ITS LIFE!



The fruit grower has long taken it for granted that his plants must be pruned regularly, usually annually, if they are to be kept in the best condition for productivity. The need for regular pruning in ornamentals is neither so apparent nor so real. However, all of our woody ornamental plants, with the exception of some evergreens, will more fully satisfy us in filling the job we have assigned to them if given intelligent and regular pruning than if we allow them to grow in neglect.

The "top-heaviness" and "leginess" of our larger growing shrubs, as mock orange grandiflora, lilacs and dogwoods for example, are all too frequently taken for granted. If the truth were known, a little corrective treatment can keep them attractively in the form desired. Profuse flowers, berry production, high color of bark in plants like dogwoods, as well as correct size and form are all rewards available to the careful pruner. Yes, pruning is the key to perpetual youth in many of our shrubs.

Evergreens require no pruning at the time of planting but practically all other nursery stock should be heavily pruned at that time. When moved "bare root," a

Scarcity and high prices of fruits on our local markets the past two seasons make us realize that if we want abundant fruit (perhaps any at all of some kinds) we must grow our own. And believe us, truly there will be less and less fruit on the market for the next few seasons. Scarcity of labor and high wages have again in 1944 greatly reduced the amounts of fruits planted. This condition will be even worse in 1945.

## Fruit Plants As Ornamentals

Fruit plants often work well into the ornamental planting. Gooseberries and currants may be used either in the informal border or for low, compact hedges. Red raspberries make a most attractive, taller hedge. Strawberries may be used as a low edging for the border or flanking a path. The cherries suitable to our Northwest climate may be used in place of a large shrub or small tree in the informal border. Plums may be used in the same way, allowing them more room, or used as small trees in the lawn—preferably to the side or rear. Apples, if allowed sufficient room, also may be used in the border but properly should be in the more open or lawn area because of their large ultimate size.

### DANNY SAYS:



The Nursery Inspectors tell the world that our stock is o.k. . . . and have issued us Minn. Certificate No. 553, stating that it has been inspected and found apparently free from dangerous insects and plant diseases, including Mosaic.





## DANIELS HARDY APPLES

There are probably several hundred different kinds of apples being grown in Minnesota and adjacent territory—but only a few of them are really worth while. Out of all of these we recommend the following:

### THE 10 BEST APPLES FOR MINNESOTA

BEACON	McINTOSH
DANIELS	MINJON
RED DUCHESS	NORTHWEST
ERICKSON	GREENING
FIRESIDE	PRAIRIE SPY
HARALSON	WEALTHY

These Select Ten offer everything anyone can desire in apples for our trying northern conditions. They provide an entire season of fresh fruit, starting to ripen in late July (in central Minnesota) and continuing until in October—with fine, highest quality dessert apples as well as the best of all pie and baking sorts that will keep all winter. Some of these are the old "dependables" that have long led in popularity and some are new creations of our great Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm—varieties that are completely revolutionizing apple growing in Minnesota. They offer unexcelled quality, hardiness, productivity and keeping ability—a full season of the finest in apples that can safely and successfully be grown here.

Now—right in our own yards and home and commercial orchards—we can grow as fine apples as are produced anywhere in the world.

Plant—and plant now—the marvelous new sorts . . . and remember, too, that the older Duchess, McIntosh, Wealthy, and others listed here are just as good as ever . . . and each has its important place.

### PRICES ON APPLES (EXCEPT AS NOTED)

(Not over 25 of one kind to a customer)

	1	5	10	25	1	5
Standard—3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.20	\$5.75	\$11.00	\$26.25	\$1.50	\$7.25
Large—4 to 6 feet.....	1.30	6.25	11.90	28.50	1.75	8.50
Extra Large—5 to 7 feet.....	1.50	7.25	13.90	33.50	2.00	9.75

### PRICES ON MINJON AND FIRESIDE

(Not over 5 of one kind to a customer)

## FIRESIDE

(Minn. No. 993)

### The New "Northern Delicious"

The latest, and many say the best, of the all-winter apples yet introduced by the great Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Extremely hardy for a tree producing such high quality fruits, Fire Side has proven dependable in all but the extreme Northern part of Minnesota. The tree is vigorous, highly productive, and a regular annual producer of large crops. The fruit is large, colored a beautiful red, clings well to the tree, and keeps all winter.

In flavor the fruit is described by the originators as rich, sub-acid, almost sweet, with a crisp, firm juicy flesh. Most orchardists put it at the head of all hardy winter apples for quality—the equal or superior of Delicious. But remember it is HARDY, and can be grown successfully in home or commercial orchards in practically all parts of Minnesota.

## MINJON

(Minn. No. 700)

### The "Minnesota Jonathan"

The reddest, all-red, red apple of Wealthy season. Thorough test has proven its worth for both home and extensive commercial growing.

It is hardy throughout all of Minnesota. It is a regular bearer. . . . Its even distribution insures uniform size. . . . It clings to the tree until picked. . . . It comes in Wealthy season but colors much better. . . . It has an excellent flavor and quality. . . . It tops the market in its season.

What more can you ask in a fall Apple?

As the name implies it is so closely similar to the Jonathan that it is commonly called the "Minnesota Jonathan," and its name, "Minjon" is so derived.

Commercial growers have found it highly profitable in late and post-Wealthy season.

large part of the root system is of necessity lost or destroyed and it is to compensate for this loss that the top is cut back. Approximately 50 per cent of the bud bearing wood should be removed in most shrubs and shade trees. This should be accomplished both by "heading back" and "thinning out."

### MAINTENANCE OF PLANTINGS

**Cultivation**—All growing plants thrive best when the surface soil around them is kept loose and mellow from frequent hoeings and cultivations. No farmer would consider planting a crop and then not cultivating the ground around it. The factors that make this important to the farmer and his crops are just as important for the home owner and his plants. This cultivation should be kept up until fall. In the hot dry weather of mid-summer, cultivation labor may be avoided by mulching the ground with lawn clippings, peat or other suitable materials. If mulch is used it should be spaded into the ground the first thing in the spring.

**Fertilizers**—In addition to good cultivation and watering, judicious fertilizing will do much to stimulate the growth of all plants. Any good, all around, well balanced garden fertilizer is satisfactory for most plants. Greater care should be used in the fertilizing of perennials and evergreens than any other plants.

**Pest Control**—Unfortunately most plants are subject to attack from some insects or diseases at one time or another. Fortunately, though, most of them can be controlled easily by the use of simple home methods if the right control measures are used.



## BEACON

(Minnesota No. 423)

### An Early All-Red Eating Apple that Tops The Early Fall Market

This variety has rapidly pushed ahead until it has now established itself as the leader among all early fall varieties for the middle west. Note these points of superiority:

**TREES**—Vigorous, productive, hardy.

**SEASON**—Late Duchess. Keeps one month after picking, without cold storage.

**FRUIT**—Highly colored, all red. Better eating quality than Duchess and an excellent cooking apple.

We have a considerable number of Beacon in our own orchards—several trees 18 to 20 years old. We are completely "sold" on them and are planting heavily. They are dependable bearers—one can take plenty of time in marketing, as they keep well, and they top the market.

## DANIELS RED DUCHESS

Still the Best Early Apple

A remarkable early red apple. An improved "bud sport" of the Duchess of Oldenburg.

The Daniels Red Duchess is an early red apple that seems destined to entirely displace the old Duchess of Oldenburg. It possesses all of the good qualities of the older variety and in addition that all important, price commanding quality of high red color. It comes when red apples are scarce—and always sells at top market prices.

We know of no better real early "summer" apple for general commercial or home growing in this section of the country.

(On pages 9 and 18 of this little booklet will be found many suggestions helpful to the home gardener in meeting these problems.)

**Winter Protection**—With the exception of tender roses and perennials little thought need be given to winter protection of the ornamental varieties we list in this booklet. Rabbits and mice constitute the most common winter hazards. Suggestions for their control will be found on page 10.

**Subsequent Care**—No planting can be at its best if neglected, but, if given a small amount of intelligent care, any planting should furnish continuous and delightful sources of beauty and contribute much to one's health and enjoyment of life.

### ORCHARD CULTURE



**Planting**—Early spring is the best time to plant fruit trees in the open field; however, on small properties and city lots where watering facilities are ample and where the exposure is not as great as in the open field, fall planting is entirely satisfactory. The trees should be set about 2

inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row. The trees are usually arranged in a square pattern, each tree equally distant from four others in the corner of a square. By way of conserving space and getting the fullest use of the ground ("two acres in one") when the trees are young, it is a common practice to plant a tempo-

## "CAN'T WAITERS"

Apple and Plum Trees  
For the Man Who Can't Wait

So, so often people ask us for trees that will bear right away. "I must have something that will fruit right away—I'm getting 'old and can't wait forever,'" is what they say. SO, we're growing for the "can't waiter" an extra large, fine transplanted tree all ready to go to work for you—and for lack of a more "pat" title we call them our "CAN'T WAITERS."

These are not over-grown trees, for an over-grown tree left right in the nursery row, will not transplant satisfactorily. SO, we take a regular "finished size" tree and transplant it into a special field block 4 by 4 feet apart, and grow it on a few years more. They're fine, big trees and stand the moving well. Many of them have borne already.

We have a nice block of these in Haralson and Dolgo Apple, Underwood Plum, and a few others in limited numbers.

They are pretty large to ship, so we suggest delivery or pick up service.

They are priced at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each, depending upon size.

But better order early — they are really scarce.

## ERICKSON

The Biggest Red Apple

The largest early red apple, and possibly the largest red apple now highly recommended for planting. Bears at a very early age. Because of its extra large size it is always in strong demand on the early market. Extremely hardy, and a regular producer. Good quality. If you're looking for size—you'll find it in Erickson—and you'll find early market high profits, too!

## HARALSON

(Minn. No. 90)

The Most Widely Planted  
Hardy, Red, Winter Apple

Haralson has really "arrived." Because it was one of the earlier Minnesota introductions, and because it has proven itself so valuable it is now one of our most extensively planted varieties.

Here are some of Haralson's outstanding good points: Very hardy . . . extremely productive . . . bears, and heavily, at a very young age . . . red . . . good size . . . sticks to the tree until picked . . . good in quality for dessert purposes, and an excellent cooker. No wonder it is popular! No wonder the home gardener enthuses over it, and no wonder the commercial grower finds it highly profitable and plants more and more of it. You'll like it, too!

## McINTOSH

Quality Supreme

One of the finest apples grown. Because of its brilliant deep red color, delicate flavor, crisp snow-white flesh, and distinctly pleasant aroma, it is considered by many to be the finest dessert apple of its season. McIntosh has proven eminently successful throughout the Southern part of the state and is at present one of the Northwest's most popular varieties. Season October to January.



### DANNY SAYS:

If "an apple a day keeps the Doctor away" . . . then plant some Daniels apple trees and grow your own "Doctor chasers." They bring fun, health and profit.



## NORTHWEST GREENING

The One Best Winter Greening

The best and longest keeping of the greenings. A splendidly formed, bright green fruit. Should be in every orchard for, even in ordinary storage, they keep well all winter and in a good vegetable cellar sometimes on into the summer. One of the leading and most profitable commercial varieties in the Southern part of Minnesota. Unexcelled for pies and baking.

## PRAIRIE SPY

(Minn. No. 1007)

Hardy, Red, High Quality Winter Apple

Here is another outstanding origination of the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. As the name indicates, Prairie Spy, has many of the fine characteristics of that famous old apple of the East, The Northern Spy. It has aptly been described as "A large red apple with quality equal to any late winter variety regardless of where grown."

High points of Prairie Spy's claims to fame are:

The fruit is large, attractive red, exceptionally high quality, long keeper, clings to the tree until picked.

The tree is vigorous, productive and hardy, except in highly unfavorable locations. In northern areas where growing season is very short the tree holds up but fruit colors poorly. Does excellently as far north as the Twin Cities.

In season it is late winter when its quality is vastly superior to Winesap and others on the market at that time.

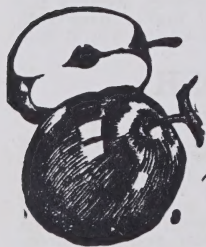
## WEALTHY

Minnesota's Most Famous Apple

The old favorite fall apple of corn and pumpkin time! Probably no eating apple is more popular and more loved than Wealthy, and certainly no fruit raises more nostalgic memories in those who have left Minnesota. And no wonder, for Wealthy's appetizing red appearance, its crisp, white, juicy flesh and sprightly flavor have endeared it to many.

In spite of all the fine new varieties—Wealthy retains its popularity and will be largely planted for years to come!

## THE CRAB APPLES



DOLGO CRAB

## DOLGO CRAB

Dolgo is generally conceded to be the most beautiful of all apple trees. It is heavily laden with large white flowers at blossom time, and later the brilliant red fruit is borne freely in beautiful rope-like clusters, among dense foliage of vivid, dark green. The fruit is oblong in shape, of rare beauty and has a very unusual lemon-like flavor. Far superior to other crabs for jellies, producing a trans-

We offer what we consider the three best crabs—one each of the three crab types: **DOLGO**, as our finest jelly crab, and best as an ornamental; **WHITNEY**, as our most flavorful eating crab; and **VIRGINIA** as the best of the "old fashioned" crabs and one of the outstanding, hardiest stocks for "top working."

parent bright red jelly of high quality. Will jelly even when dead ripe. In praising Dolgo the Country Gentleman says: "This variety is the most striking in appearance of any of the newer crabs tested at the Ohio station." When in full bloom the tree is very decorative, and again in early fall when the fruit is ripening the high red color of the fruit makes this tree worth while just for ornamental purposes. The quality of the fruit for jelly and preserves is excellent. The most attractive apple tree for lawn specimens.

## VIRGINIA CRAB

One of the oldest and most dependable crabs. Tree large, vigorous and heavy bearer. Very hardy. Unsurpassed as a stock for top-working to less hardy varieties.

## WHITNEY CRAB

A large crab, generally considered the nicest eating of all crabs—and by many the best eating apple of its season—early fall. Large in size for a crab, well colored, with crisp flesh and a delightful flavor. A hardy, strong, very upright grower.



DANNY SAYS:

"Gone with the Wind?" Not so for Fireside, Haralson, Northwest Greening and Prairie Spy, for they not only keep all winter but they won't blow off the tree at picking time.

• rare tree (called a "filler") in the center of each square or oblong. The "filler" tree should be one which does not get large too rapidly and which bears at a very early age. The Haralson, Red Duchess and Dolgo Apple are splendid for this purpose. The filler trees must be removed before they crowd the permanent ones.

The newly set trees should be carefully pruned, not only to counterbalance root loss, as is done in planting any deciduous shrub or tree, but also to establish the best possible branching head or "scaffold."

### Planting Distances—

Apples .....	25 to 32 feet apart
Pears .....	22 to 30 feet apart
Plums .....	16 to 22 feet apart
Cherries .....	12 to 16 feet apart

**Culture**—All fruit trees should be thoroughly cultivated during the first few years of the orchard's life. As apples and pears reach bearing maturity, the ground may be and probably should be allowed to develop into a sod, but with plums and cherries much better results and production will be obtained if cultivation is maintained throughout the life of the orchard. Where cultivation is not practical in plums and cherries as they get older, and as a supplement to sod culture in apples and pears, the use of a heavy ground mulch may be practiced. Hay, lawn clippings, leaves, strawy manure, or any similar material may be used to form this mulch.

Where orchards are being cultivated the trees must be allowed a period in the later part of each year during which cultivation is dispensed with. This is necessary to allow the trees to check their growth, ripen and harden up their wood, and to allow



## DANIELS QUALITY PLUMS

A few years ago—yes, very few—no one dreamed that fruits like these could be grown except on the Pacific coast. But now, thanks to clever plant wizards of our State Fruit Breeding Farm, these tested and proven plums are being grown successfully throughout the entire middle west, and any of us can enjoy the pleasure of stepping into our own yard or orchard to pick our fill of these luscious plums of such intriguing flavor—right off the tree—bursting full of juice, vitamins, and pep.

Through the use of a proper assortment of varieties, such as we list, it is possible to have six, seven, yes even eight weeks of fresh plums from your own orchard—plums of such large size and tantalizing quality that no one can afford not to have them in their own orchards.

Good stock is the foundation of success in growing these plums, whether in a small home planting or a large commercial orchard. Daniels trees are good trees and everything that the word implies—true to name . . . well grown . . . large tops and roots . . . carefully handled and packed . . . guaranteed to bring you satisfaction.

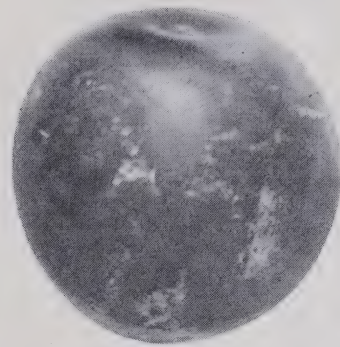
Plums need to be pollinated with pollen from some other plum variety if they are to produce satisfactory crops. Whenever new plum trees are set out or established trees are not fruiting satisfactorily, be sure to plant a pollinizer plum near them.

### PLUM PRICES (Except on Pipestone) (Not over 10 of one kind to a customer)

	1	5	10
Standard—3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.50	\$7.25	\$14.00
Large—4 to 6 ft.....	1.75	8.50	16.50
Extra large, bearing age—5 to 7 ft.....	2.00	9.75	19.00

### PRICES ON PIPESTONE (Not over 5 to a customer)

	1	5
Standard—3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.75	\$8.50
Large—4 to 6 ft.....	2.00	9.75
Ex. large—5 to 7 ft.....	2.50	11.00



Big as Hen's Eggs. . . . Tree ripened

quality right in your own yard!

them to prepare themselves to withstand the cold winter months ahead. Cultivation is usually stopped between July 15 and 31. At this time it is advisable to sow broadcast a cover crop of oats, buckwheat or similar material.

**Pruning**—All orchard trees, young or old, should be pruned annually. Space does not permit a detailed discussion of the subject, so suffice it to say that all dead, diseased and crowding wood should be removed admitting ample air and light.

### FRUIT SPRAY PROGRAMS FOR CENTRAL MINNESOTA

(Spray material numbers refer to list on Page 19.)

(Add No. 2 to the program whenever aphids are present.)

#### FOR APPLES AND PEARS

**Dormant** (if necessary for scale): Use No. 6.  
**1st Spray (Pink)**: When first flower buds show pink. Use No. 1 and No. 3.

**2nd Spray (Calyx)**: As soon as most of the petals have dropped. Use No. 1 and No. 3.

**3rd Spray (1st Cover)**: 10 days to 3 weeks after 2nd Spray. Use No. 1 and No. 3—OR—No. 1 and No. 4.

**4th Spray (2nd Cover)**: Two to three weeks after 3rd Spray. Use No. 1 and No. 4.

**5th Spray (1st Maggot)**: About July 20th. Use No. 1 and No. 4. If maggot infection has been severe apply another spray (same as 5th) about August 10th.

**NOTE**: 2nd, 5th, 3rd, and 1st are the four most important sprays, arranged in order of their importance.

**EMBER**—Mid-season, to late. The longest keeper of them all. Skin yellowish with attractive red blush, high quality and heavy bearer. One of the best.

**KAHINTA**—Large; heavy bearer. A hardy, regular fruiter. One of the best South Dakota originations.

**PIPESTONE**—One of the most recent introductions of the State Fruit Breeding Farm—it is rated by experts as one of the best of them all. Of good, red color it is one of the largest plums, early in season, high in quality, and a very heavy producer. An excellent canner.

**SUPERIOR**—Mid-season. Largest of Minnesota varieties. In flavor, good red color, texture, size and productivity it has proven itself worthy of its name—Superior.

**UNDERWOOD**—The earliest and one of the best of them all. Large, rich red skin and firm juicy golden flesh. Excellent quality.

**WANETA**—Considered the best of Professor Hansen's South Dakota introductions. Very large. Red with bluish overcast. Excellent flavor. A heavy fruiter.

### POLLINIZERS (An Orchard Necessity)

**KAGA, TOKA, SURPRISE**, and other varieties have proven themselves excellent Pollinizers for the big Minnesota plums. Some pollinizers work better on certain varieties than others, so we suggest that the selection of a pollinizer variety be left to us. Simply specify pollinizer on your order and we will select the best variety for your assortment. But don't forget that proper pollinizers are essential to heaviest fruiting of the other plums.



## Daniels HARDY CHERRIES

You don't need an orchard to grow cherries, for the small size, attractive form, foliage and color of these trees make them valuable assets to any ornamental border.

The splendid cherries we list on this page have adequately proven their desirability both from the home garden or market point of view. With an assortment of these one can have the finest of cherries for eating and for canning.

Daniels Cherry Trees—propagated by the methods we use—have proven hardy throughout the Northwest and well on up into Canada.

**Compass is the best pollinizer for the other cherries and should always be planted with them.** Should you have an existing planting of cherries that is not fruiting well, plant some Compass along with them and you will be surprised with the way this correct pollinization will increase your yield.

Bearing age trees generally blossom the year planted and should fruit the year following without fail.

### OKA, SAPA AND COMPASS PRICES (Not over 10 to a customer)

	1	5	10
Second Size.....	\$1.50	\$7.25	\$14.00
First Size.....	1.75	8.50	16.50
Bearing Size.....	2.00	9.75	19.00

**OKA**—A tremendous yielder of large round cherries fully one inch in diameter. Dark red outside with a juicy, purple meat inside. Wonderfully sweet. The best of all the purple fleshed cherries.

**SAPA**—Another excellent Cherry-plum hybrid with purple flesh and juice. Sapa is somewhat larger than Oka and has more of its plum parent characteristics. Bears at a very early age and is usually an annual bearer.

**COMPASS**—While this fine old variety is not the equal of the other three cherries in quality it is a most acceptable and popular fruit for canning. It is the best pollinizer known for the other cherries and should be included in all plantings.

## The New "Ornamental Fruiter" Korean Bush Cherry (Improved Minnesota Varieties)

An absolutely new type in Bush Cherries. Very hardy, having been introduced from Korea. They form a small, neat, upright bush, very similar to Flowering Almond in appearance. They bear profuse crops of bright red cherries of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter to the size of an Early Richmond. Some varieties are better for canning and some for eating. An excellent and attractive shrub for either ornamental or fruit planting. We offer two of the leading developments of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Plant the two kinds for best pollination.

Minn. No. 60—An eating variety.

Minn. No. 20—Both an eating and canning variety.

Strong  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft. plants \$1.75 each; 1 of each for \$3.25.

## Hansen's Bush Cherries (Improved South Dakota Strains)

An improved bush cherry developed at the South Dakota station from the common Sand Cherry. A beautiful small shrub—compact bush, attractive foliage, gorgeous in bloom, and loads heavily with masses of beautiful little cherries early in the fruiting season. Excellent for jams and other culinary uses. Plant more than one for correct pollination.

$\frac{2}{3}$  foot plants \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.50  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  foot plants \$1.50 each; 3 for \$4.00



## The Nanking Cherry (Improved Minnesota Creations)

An outstanding ornamental and heavy producer of brilliant, useful fruit. The beautifully formed shrubs reach a height of about 7 feet and present an unusual combination of beautiful flowers (extra early), attractive foliage, with generous loads of brilliant, red cherries in early summer. The fruit is excellent for eating out of hand, or for jelly and canning.

We offer two of the best of the new improved Nanking Cherries developed by our University Experts, Minnesota Numbers 20 and 41. Both varieties should be planted to insure pollination.

Strong  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft. plants \$1.75 each; 1 of each for \$3.25.

### FOR PLUMS AND CHERRIES

**1st Spray:** Just before blossoms open. Use No. 1 and No. 3.

**2nd Spray:** Just after petals fall. Use No. 1 and No. 3.

**3rd Spray:** When plums are size of small peas. Use No. 1 and either No. 3 or No. 4.

**4th Spray:** When fruit first starts to color. Use No. 3 OR No. 4.

### CONTROLS FOR SOME OTHER COMMON PESTS

**Mice**—In late fall mound dirt up around roses, fruit trees, Bolleana Poplars and other potential "victims," or wrap with fine wire screen. Poisoned grain in suitable weather-proof and bird-proof "stations" is very effective and largely used by extensive orchardists.

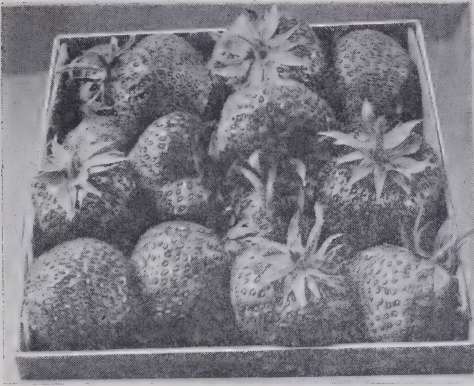
**Rabbits**—Shrubs, trees and evergreens may be protected from rabbits by wrapping with paper, burlap or wire screen. Shooting, trapping and snaring are helpful in eliminating rabbits, but we have obtained our surest and cheapest control by gassing them in their burrows with Cyanogas.

**Culicids**—Use poison bran mash consisting of bran, 1 quart; Paris Green, 1 teaspoonful; molasses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup; and enough water to moisten. A small quantity of this mixture should be placed near each plant, or it may be broadcast around the plants. Apply late in the evening after sundown.

**Grubworms & Night Crawlers**—Sprinkle solution of 2 oz. Mercuric Chloride to 50 gal. of water on 1000 square feet of space—or scatter 5 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead mixed in 25 lbs. of dry carrier (as sand). Water well.

**Ants**—Squirt Carbon Bisulphide into the holes with an oil can. Highly explosive.





## 2 Home Garden Specials

### STRAWBERRY COLLECTION A—

- 25 Gem (Everbearing)  
 25 Premier (Junebearing)  
 —  
 50 Plants—Post Paid only \$3.25

### STRAWBERRY COLLECTION B—

- 2 of Collection A  
 100 Plants—Post Paid only \$5.50

Order Early, Please.

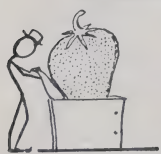
Keep away from fire. Use plenty!

**Cucumber Beetle**—Dust the plants with a mixture of one pound of calcium arsenate to 9 lbs. of gypsum or land plaster. Apply as soon as the plants are up and dust often enough to keep the leaves covered.

#### STRAWBERRY CULTURE

There are two distinct types of strawberry plants, based on their fruiting season, the Everbearing and the Junebearing. The Junebearing varieties produce a single heavy crop each year starting about the 10th to 15th of June here in the upper Mississippi valley. The first crop is produced the year following planting. The everbearing produces two crops each year. The first one starts within two or three months after planting. The second season the everbearing produces the regular June crop and then after a brief rest period starts again to produce the fall crop. In most varieties the fall crop starts to ripen in late July or early August and continues until fall frosts have destroyed the blossoms. The daily harvest of the fall crop is much lighter, plant for plant, than in the spring, but considering the length of season, frequently two or three months, the total amount is considerable.

**Planting**—Strawberries should be set out only in the spring, preferably late in April or early in May. The plants should be set with the roots fully spread, the crown at the exact distance at which it grew previously and moist soil thoroughly packed against the roots.



## Daniels

### Certified Strawberries

Sure to Grow—Sure to Bear

Daniels hardy, northern grown strawberry plants have been produced on specially selected and prepared soils to meet the needs of the planters here in the northwest. The most exacting care is exercised in every step of their growing, digging, handling and packing. When you buy Daniels plants you are buying strawberry satisfaction.

#### DANIELS STRAWBERRY PRICES

Prepaid to 4th Zone

	25	50	100	250
Evermore .....	\$3.00	5.50	.....	.....
Gem .....	2.00	3.75	6.00	13.50
Gemzata .....	2.50	4.50	7.50	16.00
Marvel .....	3.00	.....	.....	.....
Progressive .....	2.50	4.50	7.50	16.00
Premier .....	1.90	3.35	5.00	10.00

Gem—(Not

Prepaid)....500 for \$25; 1000 for \$47.50

### Everbearing Varieties

These varieties bear two crops a year. Plant this spring—pick this summer and fall until hard freezes kill all blossoms.

You'll get back the price paid for plants, and most important, a big profit in the first year besides. You'll harvest another fine crop the following June and fall—two crops in one year.

**EVERMORE** (Minn. No. 1166)—The first everbearer to be introduced and named by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm in over 20 years. It must be, and is, good. Named just this winter. An excellent plant maker for an everbearer, and usually very productive. The quality is very good and slightly acid. Has shown extreme hardness and high ability to resist drouth. Supply very limited. Order early.

**GEM**—Probably the most widely used and most generally planted of the older everbearers. Highly productive—a good plant maker, hardy, with large, bright red fruits slightly tart and of excellent quality. An ideal all-round berry for the Victory Garden.

**GEMZATA**—A newer variety than Gem. The originators claim for it all the good points of Gem, but with added quality—approaching that of the Wayzata.

**MARVEL**—A new variety originated a few years ago in northern Minnesota. Has shown good plant-making ability even on sandy soils, and considerable resistance to drouth. The fruits are of good size and color—and excellent in quality—probably the best of any of our everbearers.

**PROGRESSIVE (Everbearing)**—One of the oldest varieties, but still popular in many sections for home gardens. Not as vigorous a grower as Gem. Berries much smaller than Gem but superior to it in quality.

### Junebearing Varieties

Junebearers produce one crop each year—in June. Plants set out this spring will produce their first crop next year.

**PREMIER**—Aptly described as the one strawberry without a fault. Although nearly a week earlier than the old Dunlap and other Midseason varieties, it maintains a heavy production over a long period. The firm, bright red berries maintain their large size well throughout the season. An excellent canner. The most popular early and mid-season berry.

**NOTE**—Strawberry plants are very scarce this year. We suggest ordering early this year. Last year many were disappointed.



## LATHAM

### The Country's Greatest Raspberry

In 1909 (36 years ago) I grew my first raspberry. In 1914 I was growing a considerable acreage of them—Cuthbert, Minnetonka Iron-Clads and others that have, for the north-west at least, gone the way of the one-horse shay. Shortly afterwards the University of Minnesota introduced the **Minnesota No. 4**. We were one of the first to plant it and have been growing it in large quantities ever since. Long ago it was named **Latham**—and **Latham**, to our way of thinking, is still the finest raspberry known. Not only in Minnesota, but in the entire fruit growing sections east of the Rockies, more Lathams are grown than all other varieties of red raspberries put together.

Latham is "tops" for the home garden or for the commercial grower. It is of high quality, large, productive, and hardy. Berries frequently measure an inch across. Yields of 200 to 400 crates per acre are not uncommon, and higher yields have been reported. It is a good shipper, it is a good canner, and it always brings top market price.

**For the one best raspberry we say plant LATHAM.**

**Better order early, though.**

### DANIELS LATHAM PRICES

	12	25	50	100	250
Light grade .....	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$9.00	\$19.00
No. 1—Heavy.....	2.35	3.70	6.50	11.00	22.50
Extra Select.....	2.85	4.50	7.70	13.75	28.00

(Our Extra Select grade is the same as the one frequently called "2 year bearing age" in some catalogs.)

### HOME GARDEN SPECIAL "C"

25 Latham No. 1 Raspberry

50 Gem Everbearing Strawberry

**A \$7.45 Value POSTPAID FOR ONLY \$5.75**

## Cumberland Black Raspberries

Generally conceded to be the best of the "Black Caps." A vigorous grower and heavy yielder of large, juicy berries of the highest quality. Has stood the test of time. Most widely planted of all black raspberries. We offer strong two-year transplants at 12 for **\$3.75**; 25 for **\$5.90**; 50 for **\$10.25**; 100 for **\$17.65**.

## Snyder Blackberries

The extreme popularity of this splendid blackberry is well deserved for it is not only the hardiest of the better blackberries but it is the best in quality. Plants are vigorous and very productive. Probably the best for home and commercial plantings in the North. 12 for **\$2.75**; 25 for **\$4.00**; 50 for **\$7.50**; 100 for **\$14.00**.

If Raspberries or Blackberries are to go by mail, add **10c** per 25 (or less).



### DANNY SAYS:

Don't plant rubbish! Put it where it belongs. Put Daniels State Certified Mosaic Free Raspberries in your garden soil and throw diseased plants in the rubbish can.

**Training System**—The "narrow mat" row system of culture is generally the best for both home and commercial growers. The most satisfactory production is usually obtained where the runner plants are kept spaced at least five to six inches apart and where the width of the row is limited to approximately eighteen to twenty-four inches. Plants formed beyond these limitations are "weeds" in effect and should be eliminated. Probably the most widely used planting distances are as follows: Everbearers, 15 to 18 inches apart, rows 3 to 3½ feet apart; Junebearers, 18 to 24 inches apart, rows 4 feet apart. In small areas where hand culture methods are used, these planting distances may be considerably reduced to meet the limitations of the garden size.

**Culture**—Thorough, shallow, frequent cultivation should be started as soon as planting is completed and be continued until late September or early October. All blossoms should be removed from the Junebearing varieties the first year and from the everbearing varieties until the early part of July.

**Winter Protection**—All strawberries should be carefully covered for the winter with straw, marsh hay or similar material. Leaves and other materials which pack tightly should be used only if some more open covering is not available. The covering should be put on before severe ground freezing occurs. An even scattering of material 2 or 3 inches deep over both plants and aisles should be ample. In any event the plant should be completely covered and perhaps a little more added for good measure.



## RED LAKE CURRANT

The Country's Finest Red Currant

This splendid currant is another triumph for the great Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. University authorities and growers throughout the country agree that this is the finest red currant yet introduced. Wherever it has been tried it has met with instant favor—rapidly superseding older varieties in both home and commercial plantings.

Ripens early mid-season and holds on the bush for a long time without "shelling" or shriveling so it can be marketed when prices are highest. Always brings top prices. We consider it the most profitable, not only of all currants, but of all small fruits as well. Established plantings were producing from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre even at pre-Pearl Harbor prices, and the demand has been greater than the supply.

Stocks of this wonderful currant are limited so we urge early ordering.

### RED LAKE PRICES

	1	5	10	25
1 year.....	\$0.40	\$1.60	\$2.85	\$5.75
2 year.....	.60	2.50	4.50	9.00
3 year.....	.70	3.00	5.50	11.00

### RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES



The canes of these brambles live only two years. Each year new canes grow up from the ground, produce their crop of fruit in the second year of their life and then die;

later crops are produced from the subsequent, annually produced new canes.

**Planting**—The brambles may be planted in either spring or fall. They should be set 1 to 2 inches deeper than they originally grew and after planting the canes should be cut to a stump of from 2 to 4 inches in height. Fall-set plants should be mounded up with dirt, and each mound lightly mulched with manure or other material.

#### Planting Distances—

Red Raspberries, Hill 4 by 6 or 5 by 5 ft.  
Hedge 1½ to 3 by 6 to 7 ft.  
Black Raspberries 3 to 4 by 6 to 7 ft.  
Blackberries 1½ to 3 by 7 ft.

**Culture**—Clean, thorough cultivation should start early in the spring and continue until the latter part of August. Later cultivation may induce later growth and resulting immaturity. Red raspberries should be restricted to 6 to 10 canes to the hill, or in the hedge row system to a spacing of 6 to 8 inches apart in rows not over 10 inches wide. After each fruiting season the old canes (those which have borne) should be removed at the ground line. Before growth starts in the spring all weak and surplus canes should be removed at the ground and those remaining headed back somewhat—the amount depending upon the training and support system.

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## Daniels Quality GOOSEBERRIES

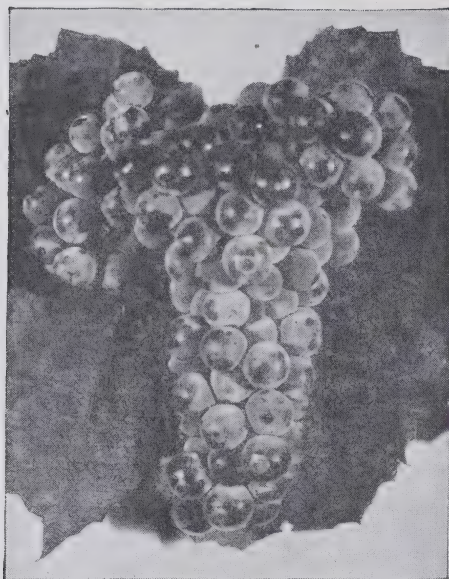
**COMO**—A vigorous plant and heavy producer of large berries which ripen green. Another origination of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Only "moderately" thorny.

**CARRIE (The Thornless Gooseberry)**—For many years Carrie has been the most widely grown gooseberry here in the Middlewest. It forms a vigorous, healthy bush and is a sure, regular bearer of large crops of berries of medium size which turn reddish brown as they ripen.

### GOOSEBERRY PRICES

	1	5	10
2 year.....	\$0.75	\$3.25	\$6.00
3 year.....	.90	4.00	7.25

Add 5% if Gooseberries or Currants are mailed.



## ASPARAGUS

**MARY WASHINGTON**—This Giant Asparagus, the result of years and years of plant breeding work done by the United States Department of Agriculture, is everywhere admitted to be the finest asparagus grown. Mary Washington seems to be the ideal asparagus as it is rust-resistant and surpasses all other varieties in yield and quality. Its enormous tender shoots of vivid dark green retain their tenderness and do not branch until well above cutting height.

### MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS PRICES

	12	25	50	100
2 year plants.....	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.75	\$4.00
1 year plants.....	.90	1.35	2.00	3.25

## RHUBARB

**RUBY**—The highest quality, finest red rhubarb known for the home garden. Ruby is a heavy producer, has higher color than MacDonald—is unexcelled in quality and very mild. It excels all older rhubarbs in every culinary use, but is especially outstanding for sauce because of its mildness and its deep red color. Plant Ruby freely and enjoy the splendid health-giving rhubarb at its very best.

**MacDONALD**—The finest of the large stalked, high quality rhubarbs. The planter who wants a rhubarb of high quality—good red color and heavy yield of large stocks, will find nothing better than MacDonald.

### RHUBARB PRICES (Ruby and MacDonald)

	1	5	10
Strong Divisions .....	\$0.70	\$3.25	\$5.50
Medium Divisions.....	.60	2.75	4.50

### DANNY SAYS:

What's cooking? Could be any of the fine fruits and vegetables we all can at home nowadays. But if it's easy to grow—almost anywhere—Rhubarb or Asparagus, it will be extra good and extra healthy.



## DANIELS QUALITY GRAPES

### THE HARDY GRAPES

This group of hardy fruits requires no winter protection and can be grown on a trellis, arbors or building with the same degree of safety as can the wild grapes.

**BETA**—About half way between the Concord and the wild grape in both size and quality and is a very heavy producer. A great favorite for jellies and wines.

**ALPHA**—Similar to Beta in hardiness, appearance, size and manner of growth but is generally considered to surpass it in quality. We recommend it as preferable to Beta for general plantings.

### THE DESSERT GRAPES

For crop insurance these varieties should be given some winter protection. They should be laid down and covered with soil.

**CONCORD**—The most popular and widely grown of the blue table grapes. It is the standard of comparison for all other varieties.

**DELAWARE**—The finest Red grape. Although small in size it is unequalled in sweetness and spiciness.

**NIAGARA**—America's leading green grape. Very large and highly productive. Probably the finest of all the green or white grapes.

### GRAPE PRICES

	1	5	10
ALPHA 2 year.....	\$0.55	\$2.50	\$4.75
BETA 2 year.....	.55	2.50	4.75
CONCORD 2 year.....	.55	2.50	4.75
DELAWARE 2 year.....	.75	3.25	6.00
NIAGARA 2 year.....	.75	3.25	6.00

### CURRENT AND GOOSEBERRY CULTURE

**The Plant**—Unlike the brambles, we find that the wood in this group lives for many years just like an ordinary shrub. And also, like an ordinary shrub, the plant will be much more attractive, fruitful and have perpetual youth, if we constantly remove the older wood. The fruit is borne from lateral buds on wood in its second year of growth and from spurs on older wood. As the wood gets beyond its fourth or fifth season, the spurs become weaker, the new shoots thinner, the tops more crowded, with a marked reduction in size of both berry and yield, and a marked increase in difficulty of harvesting.

**Planting**—These plants may be set out either in fall or spring. If planted in the fall, they should be pruned back severely and mounded up in the same manner as recommended for raspberries. A strong two-year old plant is the best to set out. The plants should be set carefully, an inch to two inches deeper than they grew originally; and after planting, at least one-half of the top should be removed by heading back strong shoots and thinning out weak or crossing branches. The most common planting distance is 4 by 6 feet.

**Culture**—Culture should be in every respect similar to that recommended for the brambles.

**Pruning**—Pruning is especially important for these fruits. The best berries are produced on strong one year wood and short spurs of one, two and three years of age. All wood older than this should be removed at the base and only three or four strong basal shoots allowed to remain after



## A SUGGESTION TO POST-WAR PLANNERS . . .

- Are you planning to build after the war?
- Are you going to "go" suburban or rural?
- Have you given proper thought to approaches, parking, snow clearance and disposal, and the many other problems that are foreign to the urban dweller?
- Do you realize that much can be wisely done in advance of actual construction that will be most advantageous later on? Then, too, necessary care can be given to existing plants, and certain new plantings may be put in now, thereby saving much time in growth development.
- Naturally you have consulted an architect regarding your house plans. May we suggest the wisdom of consulting us regarding your "grounds development" problems?
- Do you know that we will be glad to discuss your "grounds development" with you, on your new premises, and to give you helpful suggestions and counsel **without charge or obligation**? We'd like to meet you, and we are sure you'd like to get acquainted with us and our program of helpfulness.

For many years we have specialized in the development of suburban home grounds. We can proudly show you some of our outstanding projects in the Minnetonka and Rural Hennepin areas. We believe that you will agree with us that our experience and "Know-how" enable us to offer you much more than average assistance for your future development.

each annual pruning. Strong one year wood should be cut back from one-fifth to one-third. If this pruning program is followed closely the fruit production will be greater, the berries larger, and the picking much easier than if they are allowed to grow in neglect.

### GRAPE CULTURE

**Planting**—Spring is the best season for grape planting, although if set out in the fall and covered as in the brambles, good results may be obtained. A strong two year plant is preferable to a younger or older one. Set the plant an inch or two deeper than it grew in the nursery row. In those grapes which are to be covered, it is wise to set the plant at an angle when planting. This makes it somewhat easier to bend the trunk to the ground for covering. No matter how long the top is it should be cut back to two or three buds or eyes. The usual planting distance is from 8 to 10 feet apart in rows which are spaced at 8 feet.

**Culture**—The general culture of grapes is the same as for raspberries, including time of stopping cultivation and the use of cover crops.

**Pruning**—The pruning of a grape, perhaps the most important operation in its culture, is based upon the plant's growth and fruiting habit—a habit distinctly different from any other fruit. The fruit is all borne on shoots of the current season's growth. No matter how long this shoot grows, it will usually produce only one, two or three clusters of fruit and these clusters will be found near the base of the

## FREE BOOK OFFER

(EXPIRES MARCH 15, 1945)

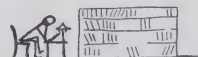
We want you to have one of these books, "Live At Home and Like It," FREE! Here's how:

1. Send in an order for \$10.00 or more for nursery stock (accompanied by payment in full) to reach us before March 15, 1945 and one of the books will be sent to you FREE by return mail.
2. Send in \$1.00 for the book, and with the book we will mail you a "credit memorandum" good for \$1.00 to be applied on any order for nursery stock for \$10.00 or more (accompanied by payment in full) which reaches us before March 15, 1945.

**DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY**  
(Remember this offer expires March 15, 1945)

### DANNY SAYS:

Search the libraries—but you'll find no other book so filled with helpful information for the northern planter, so carefully designed to orient the reader to plant life needs, and so definitely tailor-made for our Northwest conditions as the boss's "Live At Home and Like It."



ANNOUNCING  
A NEW, PRACTICAL, HELPFUL BOOK  
FOR THE HOME GARDENER

## *"Live at Home and Like It"*

By FRANC P. DANIELS

- The first of its kind and just for the Northwest.
- 120 pages "cram-packed" full of the answers to the questions every Home Gardener asks himself 100 times a month.
- Just the book Mr. Average Homeowner has longed for. In simple, understandable language it tells the "When, Why and How" of practical gardening.
- Pocket size—5½ by 7½ inches—convenient to handle and easy to read.
- It is of equal value to the small home dweller, the owner of an estate and the commercial grower.
- Written by a man who has spent 36 years in practical horticultural work—teaching, "preaching," but most important, practicing everything he has written.
- Written for the Northwest and our exacting conditions, which can be said of no other book that contains all this material. Most books, and most magazines are written for the entire United States of America and of necessity contain much material that is irrelevant and confusing for us here in the Northwest.
- What would you give for the privilege of sitting down with a real gardening expert—one who knows not only the technical angles but who has had a lifetime of practical experience in fruit, vegetable and landscape work—and asking him the answers to your many perplexing garden problems? "LIVE AT HOME AND LIKE IT" offers you this opportunity.

**Send \$1.00 for a Copy Today or See Free Book Offer, Page 15**

### EXPERTS WHO KNOW SAY—

"An excellent contribution in an area where specific, helpful information is needed."—Says Professor No. One, Agricultural Education, University of Minnesota.

"I have read the book from cover to cover three times and thoroughly enjoy it as a practical reference on the entire field of Horticulture as it especially relates to this area."—Says County Agent, Minnesota.

"A good job, surprisingly comprehensive for the size of the book."—Says Professor No. Two, Horticulture, University of Minnesota.

"I can think of few questions relating to home grounds, its planting, and care, which you have not answered."—Says Professor No. Three, Horticulture, University of Minnesota.

"The book is very comprehensive. The special needs of this region are particularly stressed, also, in cultural directions and in pest control methods."—Says Professor No. Four, Horticulture, University of Minnesota.

"There is certainly a fine lot of information in it, and I hope Mr. John Q. Public duly appreciates it."—Says Professor No. Five, Horticulture, University of Minnesota.

"The book contains so much information that it may well be considered a reference book, and yet it is readable and entertaining withal."—Says Editor A. N. Wilcox in the "Minnesota Horticulturist."

"I am impressed with the accuracy of the information under Northern conditions. I really think you have something worth while for gardeners in the Northern states, especially Minnesota and Wisconsin."—Says Editor

shoot. These shoots originate from lateral (side) buds on one year old canes (last year's shoots).

As a vigorous grape vine annually produces from eight to ten times as much wood as should be left for the following season's fruit production, all surplus wood should be pruned off during the dormant period. If this is not done there will be a tremendous number of weak, inferior shoots, resulting in a smaller crop and poorer fruit than that produced on a well pruned vine.

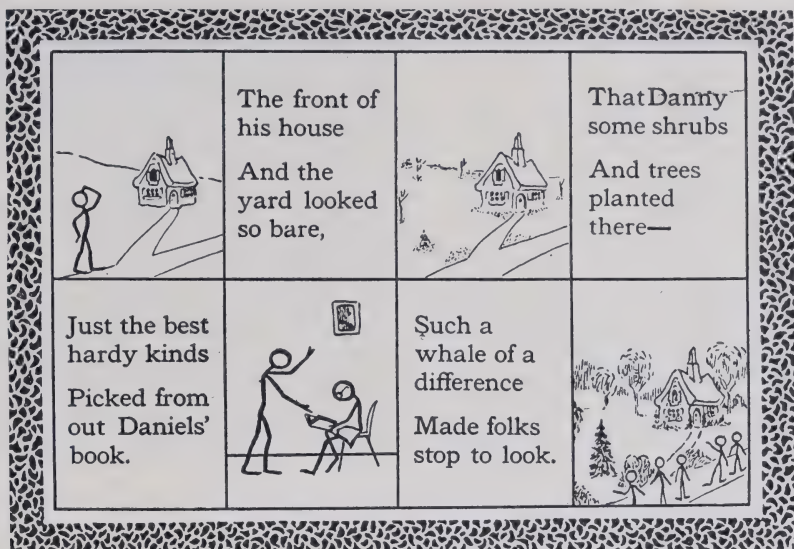
The wood to be discarded should be removed in accordance with the regular training system that is to be followed. Two systems of grape pruning are followed in the Northwest: One for the hardy grapes, such as the Beta and the Alpha, and one for those which ordinarily require winter care—as the Concord, Niagara and Delaware.

For the former, the 6 or 8-arm Kniffen system is most satisfactory. This system comprises a central upright trunk with three or four horizontal arms on each side of it. At each annual pruning there should be left on each of these arms approximately 3 to 3½ ft. of cane (strong wood of the past season's growth).

The tender grapes are usually trained to a horizontal arm spur system with the trunk running parallel to the ground and tied to the lower trellis wire in such a manner that it may be lowered to the ground for winter covering. From this arm a series of short spurs (bearing one year wood and buds for next year's shoots) is left at each pruning.



Part II  
• •  
Daniels  
Choice  
Ornamental  
Plants  
• •



## It Has Been Truly Said—

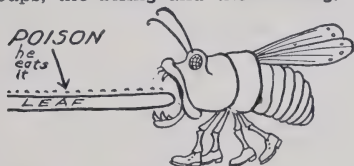
### "It's Not a Home 'Till It's Planted"

With most people, that is an accepted fact. True, also, is it that no spaciouly placed public office or commercial building is a "finished" edifice until it, too, has been well landscaped.

The Daniels Nursery offers you truly dependable nursery stock and design and planting service.

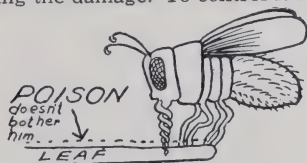
#### ABOUT INSECTS

Insects are commonly divided into 2 groups, the **biting** and the **sucking**, based



*Biting Insect*

on their feeding methods. The former are equipped with biting mouth parts with which they chew off and consume parts of the plant tissue. Whenever one sees holes being eaten in the leaves, or the leaves disappearing as the insect works, he can be sure that it is the biting type of insect that is doing the damage. To control it a "stom-



*Sucking Insect*

ach" poison, such as Arsenate of Lead, is dusted or sprayed onto the leaf surface, so

- 17 -

## WHY GO TO DANIELS?

● For 32 years we've furnished planters of the Northwest with reliable, hardy, acclimated plants of the best varieties for our exacting climatic conditions.

● Integrity and customer consciousness for that long period have developed a "customer confidence" that is in large measure responsible for our large volume of business.

● Our variety selection is the "cream of the crop." Our recommendation for a variety means that it has passed the test of time and is of proven merit.

● Our rich, deep, Minnetonka soils and ample rainfall assure the best possible plant development. Our stock is specimen material—fine strong roots and well developed, sturdy tops.

● The latest scientific and technical advances are taken advantage of by our skilled plantmen in reaching the degree of perfection our stock attains.

● The most exacting care is used in digging, handling, grading and storing our plants. Our new, modern, refrigerated storage cellars insure delivery of plants in the "pink of condition." Our mechanical refrigeration system is one of the few (one other, as far as we know) used for nursery cellars in the Northwest.

● While large, we are not so large but that Mr. Daniels can, and does, give his personal attention to every step in the production of our super quality nursery stock.

**BUY THE BEST—BUY DANIELS'**

## Daniels Beautiful Evergreens

No planting is truly complete without some evergreens.

During the winter they form a most attractive part of one's planting, and during the summer their splendid colors and varying forms add a note of interest to even the most elaborate landscape effect.

As specimen trees in front of the home they are perhaps second to none in popularity. Their importance in foundation plantings has increased so rapidly in the last few years that now a foundation planting seems incomplete without them. No other plants can so effectively and completely provide a windbreak or screen for they are there to serve you throughout the winter and summer. Whether in the foundation planting, border planting, screen or windbreak, evergreens give what no other trees can—twelve months of complete service and beauty.



PFITZER JUNIPER



### DANNY SAYS:

Why not a living Christmas tree? Not only is the evergreen's delightful form and beauty most appropriate at Santa time, but its year 'round beauty is valuable at every season.

## EVERGREENS

### Grouped According to Use Characteristics

Creepers (Low)	Striking Color
Andorra Juniper	Andorra Juniper
Bar Harbor Juniper	Bar Harbor Juniper
Horizontalis "	Golden Canadian Juniper
Narrow (Pointed)	Medium Tall (Narrow)
Pyramidal Arborvitae	American Arborvitae
Red Cedar	Siberian Arborvitae
Chandler's Silver Cedar	Red Cedar (Unsheared)
Tall	Medium Low
Balsam Fir	Mugho Pine
Hemlock	Globe Arborvitae
Pine	Savins Juniper
Spruce	Canadian Juniper
Screen and Windbreak	Golden Canadian Juniper
Pines	Pfizers Juniper
Spruce	

**YOU'LL ENJOY  
AND PROFIT FROM  
THE BOOK**

**"LIVE AT HOME AND LIKE IT"**

Page 15 tells how to obtain one free.

that the insect, as he continues his feeding, will devour the poison along with the plant tissue.

Sucking insects, on the other hand, do not devour any plant tissue, but by means of an elongated mouth part, or proboscis, pierce the leaf or stem and suck out the juices from the inside in much the same manner that the mosquito feeds. Arsenate of Lead or similar stomach poisons have no effect upon the sucking type. They must be controlled by using a spray or dusting material which kills by coming in contact with its body. Some form of tobacco spray (Nicotine Sulphate) is generally used.

### ABOUT DISEASES



Of the various groups of plant diseases only one, the **Fungus Disease**, is effectively controlled directly by spraying. This type of disease spreads by means of a small single-celled part called a spore. The spores float through the air, light on the host plant and under favorable conditions of temperature and moisture "spout," sending out a minute "shoot" which grows along the surface of the plant, until it finds an opening through which it gains admission. Once inside of the plant, sprays do not affect it, but it may be held in check by a coating on the plant surface of a poison such as Lime Sulphur, which can kill the shoot before it gets into the plant tissue.

Other common disease types are **Bacterial**



# DANIELS EVERGREEN PRICES

(Not mallable. Should be picked up or delivered.)

	12-15"	15-18"	18-24"	24-30"	30-36"	3-4'	4-5'	5-6'	6-7'	7-8'
<b>ARBORVITAE</b>										
American .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$20.00
Globe and Siberian .....			4.00	6.00	7.50					
Pyramidal .....					5.00	7.00	10.00	12.00	17.50	
<b>FIRS</b>										
Balsam and Douglas .....			2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	17.50
Concolor .....				5.00	6.00	7.50	10.00	13.00	16.00	20.00
<b>HEMLOCK</b>										
Canadian .....				5.00	6.00	7.00				
<b>JUNIPER</b>										
Andorra and Bar Harbor .....	3.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	7.00	10.00				
Canadian .....	3.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	7.00	10.00				
Golden Canadian .....	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.50	11.00				
Pfitzer and Savins .....		3.50	4.50	5.50	7.00	10.00				
Red Cedar .....				3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	11.00	15.00	17.50
Silver Cedars (Grafted) .....			4.00	5.50	6.50		11.00	13.00	17.50	20.00
3-3½, \$7.50; 3½-4, \$8.50.										
<b>LARCH—European (Tamarack).....</b>										
						6.00	7.50	10.00	14.00	
<b>PINE</b>										
Austrian and Ponderosa .....				4.50	5.50	7.50	10.00	15.00	20.00	
Mugho and Montana .....	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.00	7.00					
Norway and Scotch .....				4.50	5.50	7.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	
<b>SPRUCE</b>										
Black Hills .....		2.50	3.00	4.00	5.50	7.50	9.50	11.00	17.50	20.00
Colorado Blue .....				6.50	8.00			20.00	25.00	30.00
Colorado Green .....				5.00	6.00			14.00	19.00	25.00
Norway .....				2.50	3.50	4.50	6.50	10.00		
Colorado Green: 3-3½, \$7.00; 3½-4, \$8.00; 4-4½, \$10.00; 4½-5, \$13.00.										
Colorado Blue: 3-3½, 9.00; 3½-4, 11.00; 4-4½, 13.00; 4½-5, 17.00.										

## THE ELEVEN MOST POPULAR EVERGREENS

**PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE**—A solid pyramid of green, compact branches which retains its shape without shearing. The best of the narrow, upright, evergreens for foundation and accent plantings. Bright green winter and summer.

and **Systemic**. Each have their rather complicated and specialized controls. Mosaic, a systemic disease of Raspberries is especially important. Only Raspberry plants certified to be free from Mosaic by the State Nursery Inspectors should be planted.

### PEST CONTROL MATERIALS

- No. 1—Arsenate of Lead—for Biting Insects.
- No. 2—Nicotine Sulphate—for Sucking Insects.
- No. 3—Lime Sulphur—for Fungus Diseases.
- No. 4—Wettable Sulphur—for Fungus Diseases.
- No. 5—Bordeax Mixture—for Fungus Diseases.
- No. 6—Lime Sulphur (Dormant)—for Scale Insects.
- No. 7—Sulphur Dust—for Red Spider and Fungus.

Use only in strengths as directed by manufacturer.

**NOTE:** Most of the materials suggested above are deadly poisonous and great care should attend their handling and storage.

### SHADE TREE CARE

The planting of a shade tree requires the same precautions and care discussed previously for other deciduous plants. The principles of pruning are much the same as for shrubs, but in addition there is the all important matter of forming the proper branching system or "scaffold." As time goes on there should be at least 8 feet from



**SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE**—A compact, dense, bushy evergreen, conical in outline. Dark rich green. The hardiest of the Arborvitae and the "best" medium height evergreen.

**PFITZER JUNIPER**—A graceful, broad, low evergreen with sweeping fronds of silvery green foliage. The best low evergreen for city conditions, dry locations, and also does well in shady places.

**SAVINS JUNIPER**—The "one best" low evergreen of spreading habit. Rich deep green, medium low and moderately compact. Endures trying locations.

**SILVER CEDAR, CHANDLERS**—Probably the most popular of the grafted silver cedars. The brilliant silvery green of summer becomes only slightly duller in winter. Not to be confused with the common, less hardy, less colorful seedling Silver Cedars.

**AUSTRIAN PINE**—A beautiful, symmetrical, deep green, large growing pine. One of the best. Excellent for city conditions and valuable for screen plantings.

**MUGHO PINE**—An excellent low, compact pine. Always a bright, fresh green. May be kept a low "pin cushion" type or allowed to grow taller and more spreading. Exceptionally hardy.

**SCOTCH PINE**—An excellent tree for screen and mass plantings. Has shorter needles and is somewhat open in growth unless sheared. Hardy and fast growing.

**BLACK HILLS SPRUCE**—The hardiest of all spruces. A symmetrical, compact and bushy grower. A beautiful tree, with colors varying from a deep to silvery green.

**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE**—Its brilliant blue-green color, neat compact form and symmetrical habit of growth, makes it invaluable in landscape work. The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its intense steel-blue foliage.

**COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE**—A very fine tree, similar to the Colorado blue in all respects except color, which is a deep green without the former's silvery sheen. One of our finest lawn specimens.

## DANIELS SHADE TREE PRICES

	2-3'	3-4'	4-5'	5-6'	6-8'	8-10'	11"	2"	2½"	3"
Ash,* White .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
Basswood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	7.00
Birch, White .....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	.....	.....
Birch, Cut Leaf Weeping.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....
Butternut .....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	3.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catalpa .....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	1.75	2.25	3.00	.....	.....	.....
Crab, Bechtel's .....	1.25	2.00	3.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crab, Hopa .....	.....	1.25	1.50	2.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crab, Flame .....	.....	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crab, Red Silver.....	.....	1.25	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm, American and Chinese*.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00
Elm, Moline (Grafted).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	8.50
Hackberry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00
Horse Chestnut .....	.....	2.50	3.00	.....	.....	.....	5.00	7.50	.....	.....
Locust, Thornless .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	2.50	3.50	.....	.....	.....
Maple, Schwedlers .....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....
Maple, Silver (Soft)*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.75	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00
Maple, Sugar (Hard).....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	3.50	5.00	6.50	8.50	10.00	12.00
Maple, Wiers Cutleaf.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	2.25	3.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....
Mountain Ash .....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.50	.....
Mulberry, Russian .....	.....	.....	1.00	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poplar, Bolleana .....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.75	2.25	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.50
Poplar, Lombardy .....	.....	.....	.50	.75	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.75	4.00	5.00
Poplar, Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.75	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.75	4.00	5.00
Walnut, Black .....	.....	.....	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.50	8.00	10.00
Willow, Golden .....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	4.50	.....	.....
Willow, Laurel Leaved.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	4.50	.....	.....
Willow Niobe .....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	.....	.....
Willow, Pussy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.50	3.50	.....	.....	.....

\*3½ in., \$12.00; 4 in., \$18.00. Only the 4 smallest sizes available. Add 10% for postage.

## DANIELS SHADE TREES

No outdoor living room is complete without the cool shade of properly placed trees. Then too, they furnish a suitable framing for both close and distant views in landscape and when used for screening effects add a comfortable feeling of privacy.

As shade trees take a much longer time to reach their most useful size than do most other plants, we suggest planting without delay. A year lost now can never be regained. DO IT NOW!

And because of their relatively slow development, only the best transplanted and carefully trained trees should be planted. Daniels hardy, northern grown trees have well developed root systems which insure you quick and certain growth.

### SECONDS THAT SHOULD COME FIRST IN YOUR CONSIDERATION!

Every year we find a certain percentage of the shade trees we are growing fail to measure up to our high standard for specimen lawn trees. Because of slight crookedness, lack of branch balance or some other imperfection they are graded as "Seconds." As far as vigor and ability to grow and make a good tree is concerned these are as good as any. However, because of these small imperfections we offer them at ridiculously low prices—less than half the usual price. These are ideal trees for screens, woodlots and for establishing a replacement program in groves which are "thinning out."

the ground to the lowest branch in our large growing trees. This does not mean that all branches closer to the ground than 8 feet should be removed at the time the tree is planted, for often a tree is less than 8 feet in height at this time. These lower branches may be removed later as the tree attains height. At the time the tree is planted there should be a careful thinning out of the branches, retaining those which are strongest, best, and most evenly distributed up and down and around the trunk, and eliminating weak, crossing, or crowding branches, and one of any two which form a crotch of very narrow angle and grow up closely competing with each other.

As shade trees attain large size they become one of the most valuable assets of any property, are irreplaceable in an ordinary lifetime, and consequently deserve the best of care. At intervals of every few years, the amount of time depending upon its growth and condition, every valuable tree should be given a careful and intelligent pruning or trimming. All dead wood should be removed as fast as it appears. Crowding and competing branches should be removed to admit light and air to all actively growing parts of the tree. Long spindly branches should be "headed back." It is frequently desirable to thin out a large tree quite heavily and to remove some of the lower branches to allow better light and air penetration so that lawn grasses, and other plants underneath or nearby, may grow better.

In some trees, notably elms, "narrow-angle" or weak crotches frequently develop, exposing the trees to danger from



## TWELVE OUTSTANDING SHADE TREES

**ASH, AMERICAN WHITE**—A tall growing native tree. Straight, clean growth, round head and dense foliage. In autumn the foliage coloring is unusually beautiful.

**BIRCH, WHITE**—A beautiful, graceful, upright growing tree famed for its attractive bark. A favorite for lawn tree planting. Effective when planted singly or in groups. If planted three or four in one clump one will get the natural effect of native growing trees.

**BIRCH, CUTLEAF WEEPING**—One of the most admired of all lawn trees. Distinguished for its unusual grace in character and outline. Its white bark, long drooping branches and finely cut foliage give a particularly artistic touch to the landscape.

**CRAB APPLE, HOPA**—A very attractive ornamental tree with large red blossoms in the spring followed by red fruits. Leaves color beautifully in the fall.

**CRAB, RED SILVER**—A valuable new addition to the small ornamental trees of the Northwest. Early spring flowers are deeper and more brilliant in hue than Hopa, but not quite as large. Foliage has a distinctly reddish color, overcast with silvery pubescence.

**ELM, AMERICAN**—The most popular tree for shade, street and lawn plantings. A rapid grower and long lived.

**SOFT or SILVER MAPLE**—A hardy, quick growing shade tree which is of special value where immediate shade is wanted. Vigorous, healthy and attractive.



**HARD MAPLE**

**HARD MAPLE (Sugar Maple)**—One of the most desirable shade and ornamental trees. A symmetrical tree of great beauty. Deeply lobed, dark green leaves taking on beautiful vivid tints in the fall.

**MOUNTAIN ASH**—One of the most popular of the small lawn trees. White flowers in spring followed by large clusters of orange red berries which remain throughout the winter. Finely divided foliage.

**NEWPORT PLUM**—The best all summer red foliage tree for the North. The typical plum blossoms of early spring are backed by the crimson of the newly unfolding leaves. A small to medium sized tree of striking color.

**BOLLEANA POPLAR**—Probably the most desirable of all the slender, upright growing trees. Its spirelike, columnar form and glossy green leaves with downy white undersides have made it exceedingly popular where a strong vertical accent is desired in the landscape.

**NIOBE WEEPING WILLOW**—The best of the weeping willows. A clean type of tree, free from litter of broken branches and other trash so common in some willows. Its form is that of a graceful weeping tree and this, with its beautiful golden bark, makes it exceedingly attractive in both summer and winter. A very rapid grower.

## DANIELS TREE SERVICE

Trees are one of the most valuable assets one can own. It takes a lifetime to replace a large tree. Consequently existing ones merit the best of care and attention. We will be glad to consult with you regarding the welfare and preservation of your valuable specimens and to suggest the care necessary for their continued health and long life.

violent winds. Such branches should be properly braced or cross-cabled. A relatively small expense for such treatment may prevent extensive damage from violent winds not only to the tree itself, but also to buildings or other property under the tree.

Trees "get hungry" just the same as other plants do. A tree which does not make a vigorous growth and in which frequent dead branches appear is undoubtedly suffering from starvation. It should be fertilized and it probably needs supplemental watering. In feeding, the roots of a tree will be found chiefly under the outer branch areas. Food applied close to the trunk of a tree is usually largely wasted.

### THE PERENNIAL GARDEN



A perennial garden should receive the best of soil preparation. There should be at least a foot, preferably two feet, of well prepared black garden soil with retentive clay sub-soil below. High fertility and high organic content are desirable, yes even essential, for the best results. It is a common and wise practice to excavate the bed area, and, as the good soil is returned to mix the lower portion thoroughly with well rotted barnyard manure and then to mix extra fine well-rotted manure, or preferably peat, with the upper portion of the soil.

Throughout the growing season the garden should receive the best of good shallow cultivation, maintaining at all times a loose mellow top soil or dust mulch. During the



## New Minnesota CHRYSANTHEMUMS

### New Northern Bloomers DeLuxe

**CHIPPEWA**—Aster purple, very large, 2½". Probably the best Minnesota introduction.

**HARMONY**—Varying, harmonizing colors from yellow through pink to deep Brazil-red. 24".

**PURPLE STAR**—Bright dahlia purple, 2" flowers. Tall and floriferous. Long season.

**DULUTH**—Our best yellow. Early, long season, rather tall. Bright, lemon yellow. 2" flowers.

**SUNRED**—Profuse bearer of 3" Brazil-red flowers. Medium tall. Long stems.

**RED GOLD**—Scarlet to Brazil-red, 2" flowers. Pompom dahlia type. Medium tall.

**RED WING**—Dwarf. Early. Pompeian Red, 1½".

**WELCOME**—Early. Low. 1½" purple mallow.

**BOREAS**—Early. Double. 2", white. Rather low.

**MOON GLOW**—Low. Early. 1½", lemon chrome.

PRICE: 60c each.

1 each (10 plants) only \$4.75 postpaid.

### SPECIAL OFFER

1 each of the **FIRST SIX—THE BEST SIX**.  
A \$3.60 value—postpaid for only \$3.00.

## Hardy Cushion Mums

These delightful dwarf mums are one of the finest and showiest of our fall flowers. From August until hard freezing they furnish masses of double flowers that completely cover the compact, symmetrically formed plant. Plant an assortment of varieties for thrilling color effects.

### Cushion Mum Prices: 50c each

Bronze Cushion

Red Cushion

White Cushion

Pink Cushion

Golden Cushion

**SPECIAL—**

1 each of these 5 varieties only \$2.00 postpaid.

## Daniels HARDY PERENNIALS

We wish you could see our perennial gardens. Here are the plants with which to paint your Spring, Summer and Autumn flower pictures. They add the variety to your landscape picture that makes it interesting at all seasons.

Our plants are extremely strong—field grown stock, produced on specially prepared soils abounding in humus and plant food. Under these conditions we have developed exceptionally fibrous roots and strong crowns and tops—plants far surpassing in strength and vitality those ordinarily offered for sale. Daniels' Perennial Plants are preferred by all who have seen or used them.

Our list of varieties is very long and complete—much too long for printing here, comprising over 250 varieties.

We are glad to mail to anyone interested our 4 page Perennial Circular—with a complete "Height, Color and Season of Bloom" chart of 100 of the Northwest's most popular and dependable Perennials.

## "Pacific Giant" Delphinium

### "GORGEOUSNESS PERSONIFIED"

These choice varieties are only 60c each

**Black Knight Series**—The darkest of all—deep midnight violet. Heavy velvety texture.

**Cameliard Series**—A pure lavender self with white bee.

**Guinevere**—Light pink lavender self with white bee.

**King Arthur**—Brilliant royal violet with large white bee.

**Summer Skies**—Clear light blue with white bee.

**Hollyhock Strain**—Gorgeous, large heavily doubled flowers of beautiful pastel shades.

hottest and driest part of the summer it is a common practice to put an inch or two of fine peat on top of the soil as a mulch. This keeps the soil beneath cool and moist, helps in weed control, is an excellent step towards good winter protection, and in the spring, when the soil is first worked rather deeply, it builds up the organic content of the soil and brings all of its attendant advantages.

Some of our perennials are thoroughly hardy without any winter protection, but for most of them some protection is an essential and all of them are greatly benefited by it. Coarse marsh hay, free from weed seeds, is undoubtedly the best winter covering material. A mulch of peat or very fine, thoroughly rotted manure applied to the soil before the coarser covering is put on will be highly beneficial.

### TEN SIMPLE RULES FOR LANDSCAPE DESIGN

1. Keep the lawn open (except for trees), and group other materials in informal arrangement along the borders of the lawn areas.

2. Avoid planting in straight lines, except hedges, boulevard trees, and formal plantings.

3. Plant according to height, i. e., taller plants in rear, lower ones in front.

4. Choose an assortment of plant material that will provide interest at all times, with flowering shrubs of different seasons, colorful touches of bright foliage, varying forms and heights, and berries or colored bark for winter effect.

5. Be sure to use enough evergreens to provide year round interest. It is desirable



## DANIELS HARDY SHRUBS

Ornamental shrubs are the backbone of all landscape planting. Whether one is building an outdoor living room, constructing a foundation planting, or making other border plantings, hardy shrubs are indispensable. Much beauty and individuality may be secured through the varying heights, forms, flowers, barks and foliage of the different varieties.

Of the hundreds of different shrubs, the ones we are growing have proven themselves the cream of those suited to the Northwest. Every one has its special merit. By selecting the proper assortment for each situation one can build oneself a home landscape of surpassing charm and beauty.

Our plants are infinitely superior to the so-called "bargain" shrubs so frequently offered where one has no assurance of size and quality, but is simply offered some meaningless description as "2-year-old," double X or triple X. The plants we offer are all transplanted, well grown specimens, with good tops and roots—unusually fine plants for the price.



**MOCK ORANGE VIRGINALS**

### BERRIED SHRUBS FOR BIRDS AND BEAUTY

Arrowwood  
Barberry  
Blackhaw  
Coral Berry  
Buckthorn in variety  
Cotoneaster  
High Bush Cranberry  
Yellow Flowering Currant  
Dogwood in variety  
Elder in variety  
Euonymus in variety  
Honeysuckle in variety  
Juneberry  
Snowberry  
Wayfaring Tree

## Shrub Pruning Service

The "secret of perpetual youth" in shrubs is correct pruning. All shrubs need some attention if they are to be kept looking their best—some requiring frequent attention, while some "get by" fairly well with considerable neglect.

It is safe to say that any shrub planting that has been in three years or more will be greatly improved in beauty and usefulness by judicious thinning and shaping.

We have efficient, well-trained men available for this work during February and March.

It will be a pleasure to consult with you on the attention your plants need. A modest expenditure at this time will add much to their beauty and life span.

Why not drop us a card or call Long Lake 174 for an appointment?

to see some evergreen from every window during the winter.

6. Have trees frame the view of the house rather than screening or hiding it.

7. The foundation planting should be simple, should emphasize interesting architectural features of the house, and should be ample to "tie" the house to the ground. Use of flowers in the foundation planting or in the front lawn area is not desirable.

8. Plant to frame desirable views or vistas.

9. Plant to screen out undesirable objects or views.

10. Avoid flower beds, iron statuary, or other objects scattered around in the open lawn areas.

### THE PLAN IS THE THING!

The plan should always precede actual planting. It is a simple matter to change plants around on a plan but rather costly if they have been actually planted in the wrong place.



The preparation of a complete plan at the outset is the wisest procedure. This does not mean, however, that the entire planting must go in at one time. If the plan with all details of plant material has been satisfactorily worked out, it insures that, once a start of the development has been made, all subsequent plantings will be planted in the right place. This assures one that, as the completed arrangement unfolds itself, there will be just the right color harmonies, continuity of bloom, splashes of accent col-

## DANIELS ORNAMENTAL SHRUB PRICES

Add 10% if shrubs are to go by mail. Only the 3 smallest sizes mailable.

	12-18"	18-24"	2-3'	3-4'	4-5'
Almond, Flowering .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$ .....
Arrowhead .....			.75	1.00	1.50
Barberry, Japanese .....	.50	.65	.85		
Red Leaved and Columberry.....	.70	.90	1.25		
Black Haw .....			.75	1.00	1.25
Buckthorn, Common .....			.50	.75	1.00
Frangulea .....			.50	.75	1.00
Buddleia, 2 yr. No. 1.....	.75c; 3 yr. ....	\$1.00			
Caragana, Arborescens .....			.60	.85	1.25
Pygmaea .....		.60	.85		
Cherry, Cistena .....			1.25	1.50	2.00
Hansen's Bush Cherry.....			1.00	1.50	
Korean—Minn. No. 208, No. 60.....				1.75	
Nanking .....			1.25	1.50	2.00
Nanking—Minn. No. 208, No. 41.....				1.75	
Sand .....			.85	1.00	1.25
Coralberry .....		.50	.75	1.00	
Cotoneaster, Acutifolia .....	.35	.50	.60	.85	1.00
Integerrima .....			.75	1.00	
Cranberry, High Bush.....		.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Currant, Alpine .....	.35	.60	.75		
Yellow Flowering .....			.75	1.00	1.25
Dogwood, Golden and Red Twig.....			.75	1.00	1.25
Variegated .....		.75	1.00	1.25	
Elder, Black and Red Berried.....			.75	1.00	1.25
Cut Leaved and Golden.....			.75	1.00	1.25
Euonymus, Burning Bush (Wahoo).....			.85	1.25	2.00
Winged Burning Bush.....		1.25	1.50	1.75	2.50
Forsythia .....			.60	.85	

### SHRUBS GROUPED ACCORDING TO ULTIMATE HEIGHT

#### 2-3 Feet

Japanese Barberry  
Caragana, Pygmaea  
Alpine Currant  
Matrimony Vine  
Lodense Privet  
Spirea, Anthony Waterer  
Spirea, Frobeli

#### 3-5 FEET

Pink Almond  
Sand Cherry  
Coralberry  
Hydrangea, Pee Gee  
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow  
Golden Mock Orange  
Lemoines Mock Orange  
Roses in variety  
Spirea, Arguta  
Spirea, Billardi  
Spirea, Sorbifolia  
Snowberry

#### 5-8 FEET

Frangulea Buckthorn  
Buddleia  
Cotoneaster Acutifolia  
Cotoneaster Integerrima  
Dogwood in variety  
Winged Euonymous (Wahoo)  
Common Euonymous (Wahoo)  
Morrow's Honeysuckle  
Juneberry  
Persian Lilac  
French Lilac  
Double Flowering Plum  
Mock Orange, Virginal  
Spirea Opulifolia Nana  
Spirea, Van Houtte  
Tamarix  
Weigelia

or and all the other factors which are essential to a truly satisfactory landscape development. A completed picture of this sort is an impossibility if one proceeds in a haphazard way without a carefully worked out plan.

In developing a plan, first draw carefully to scale the lines of the property. Then sketch in the house, garage, walks, drive and any existing trees or other features of interest. From there on, carefully adhering to the established scale, all future plantings are drawn in with minute detail. As material is selected one must carefully consider the purpose it is to serve along with all the characteristics of the plants, and place each one accordingly. True, it is quite an undertaking but one that will give much satisfaction and no end of pleasure to the designer.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANTING SHRUBS



Spade deeply the entire area to be occupied by the shrubs—do not merely dig holes for individual plants. Shrubs should be spaced according to the size they will ultimately reach. The larger types, such as Lilac, 4 to 6 ft. apart; those of medium height, such as Bridal Wreath, 3 to 4 ft. apart and the dwarf growers such as Barberry 2 to 2½ ft. apart. Holes should be large enough to allow full spread of the roots. Set the plant a little deeper than it grew in the nursery row. Fill the hole two-thirds full of rich black soil, being sure that it is well worked around the roots.



## DANIELS ORNAMENTAL SHRUB PRICES

	12-18"	18-24"	2-3'	3-4'	4-5'
Honeysuckle, Morrow's and Tartarian.....		.50	.60	.85	1.25
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow and Pee Gee.....	.50	.75	1.00	1.50	.....
Hawthorne, Moillis .....			1.00	1.50	2.50
Juneberry .....		.60	.75	1.00	.....
Lilac, Common Purple and White.....		.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Persian, Rothmagensis, and Villosa.....		.50	.75	1.00	1.50
FRENCH HYBRIDS .....		1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00
Maple, Tartarian .....			.75	1.00	1.50
Matrimony Vine .....			.75	1.00	.....
Mock Orange, Coronarius and Grandiflora.....		.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Golden Leaved .....	.85	1.25	1.75	.....	.....
Lemoines .....		.50	.75	1.00	.....
Virginal .....		.75	1.00	1.50	2.00
Olive, Russian .....			.60	.85	1.00
Plum, Double Flowering.....		.75	1.00	1.50	1.75
Newport (Purple Leaved).....			1.00	1.50	1.75
Privet, Lodense .....	.50	.75	.....	.....	.....
Snowball .....		.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Snowberry, White .....		.50	.75	1.00	.....
Spirea, Anthony Waterer.....	.50	.75	1.00	.....	.....
Arguta, Ash Leaved, and Billardi.....		.50	.75	1.00	1.25
Bridal Wreath (V. H.).....		.35	.50	.75	1.00
Frobeli .....	.50	.75	1.00	.....	.....
Golden Leaved and Ninebark (Opulifolia).....		.60	.75	1.00	1.25
Ninebark Nana (Opulifolia).....		.60	.85	1.00	1.25
Sumac, Cut Leaved.....		.75	1.00	1.50	.....
Smooth Leaved .....			.75	1.00	.....
Tamarix .....			1.00	1.25	1.50
Wayfaring Tree .....			.85	1.25	1.50
Weigelia .....			1.00	1.25	.....

SHRUBS THAT REACH AN  
ULTIMATE HEIGHT OF  
8 FEET AND UP

Arrowwood  
Blackhaw  
Buckthorn, Common  
Caragana  
Nanking Cherry  
High Bush Cranberry  
Tartarian Honeysuckle  
Purple Lilac  
White Lilac  
Villosa Lilac  
Mock Orange, Grandiflora  
Russian Olive  
Newport Plum  
Golden Spirea  
Spirea Opulifolia  
Staghorn Sumac  
Wayfaring Tree

SHRUBS THAT ENDURE  
MORE OR LESS SHADE

Arrowwood  
Frangulae Buckthorn  
Dogwoods in variety  
Japanese Barberry  
Coral Berry  
High Bush Cranberry  
Elder Berry  
Honeysuckle in variety  
Hydrangea Hills of Snow  
Mock Oranges in variety  
Snowberry  
Wayfaring Tree

SHRUBS OF OUTSTANDING  
FOLIAGE COLOR DURING  
THE GROWING SEASON

Red Leaf Barberry  
Cistena Cherry  
Variegated Dogwood  
Golden Elder  
Golden Mock Orange  
Newport Plum  
Russian Olive  
Tamarix  
Golden Spirea

Fill the remainder of the hole with water and allow it to settle thoroughly before putting in the remainder of the soil. Leave a shallow depression about the shrub rather than mounding the dirt up around it.

Immediately after planting, the shrubs should be pruned back by removing at least one-third at the end of the branches and thinning out weak or crowding shoots entirely.

Manure should never be allowed to come directly in contact with the roots of plants.

## HOW TO PRUNE SHRUBS

In a general way shrub pruning consists of keeping the old wood cut out and the new growth so thinned that the plant will have proper balance and not be crowded.

The correct time to prune depends on the flowering habit of the shrub. Those that blossom early in the spring or summer are best pruned immediately after flowering, for with them pruning in the dormant period means the removal of the blossom buds. Common examples of this type are the lilacs and Spirea V. H.

Those shrubs whose flowers are borne later in the season on new shoots should be pruned in the dormant period, for with them, vigorous dormant pruning results in large, splendid bloom. This group thrives on rather heavy pruning. Common examples are the Hydrangeas, Roses, Spirea Anthony Waterer, etc.

In most shrubs a stem will bear vigorous flowers and leaves for three or four years and then gradually decline in vigor and attractiveness. Considering this, let us prune out (preferably at the base) one-third or one-fourth of the main stems each year, and thin out some of the surplus new



## FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

### The Garden's Most Gorgeous Flowering Shrubs

Lilacs have long been considered one of the finest of flowering shrubs. They come early, when we seem more than ever appreciative of garden bloom, they are so fragrant, they are most colorful, and they are produced in such generous amounts.

These marvelous French Lilacs have all the good points of the other older sorts but produce such tremendous blooms of such beautiful and varying colors that they are definitely in a class by themselves.

No yard is complete without a planting of several French Hybrid Lilacs. They are absolutely "tops" in the flowering shrubs.

### Six of the Best French Lilacs

**BELLE de NANCY**—Double. Rose pink.  
**CHAS. JOLLY**—Double. Dark purple.  
**MARIE Le GRAY**—Single. Pink to lilac.

**Mme. Le MOINE**—Double. White.  
**Pres. GREVY**—Double. Clear, soft blue.  
**RUBRA de MARLEY**—Reddish purple.

For Prices See Page 25.

### THREE OUTSTANDING BEAUTIFUL and EDIBLE ORNAMENTAL CHERRIES

**KOREAN BUSH CHERRY**  
**NANKING CHERRY**  
**HANSEN'S BUSH CHERRY**

See page 10 for descriptions of these.  
Use them freely in ornamental plantings.

They are all beautiful plants and free producers of showy, usable fruits.

### "THE BOSS'S CHOICE" of

### THE TEN "BEST" SHRUBS

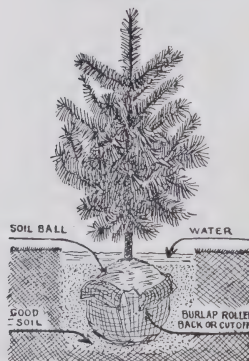
**Red Leaf Barberry**  
**Ornamental Cherries**  
**Variegated Dogwood**  
**Common Euonymus**  
**Winged Euonymus**  
**French Lilacs**  
**Juneberry**  
**Virginals Mock Orange**  
**Tamarix**  
**Wayfaring Tree**

Really there is no such things as the ten "best"—but these ten are all so outstandingly beautiful and useful in the ornamental planting—so different from the "ordinary run" of shrubs—and so infrequently used and so apparently little known, that we venture recommending them as plants of such truly outstanding merit that they should, if possible, be used in some part of every planting.

basal shoots. If this procedure is practiced a shrub will remain perpetually young and vigorous. Remove the older stems first.

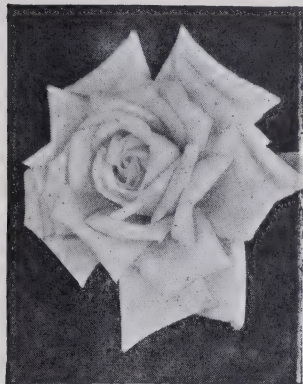
The older stems can be identified by their size and height, their darker bark color, and their greater number of branches. The remaining shoots should be shortened slightly and at varying lengths so that a symmetrical but natural shape will result.

### HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS



The hole for planting an evergreen should be at least one foot larger than the ball of earth and deep enough to allow placing the tree slightly deeper than it stood in the nursery. Place the tree in the hole, loosen and pull back the burlap covering and fill the hole three-quarters full of good soil. Firm it well. Fill once or twice with water and allow it to soak into the ground before putting on more soil. A slight basin or depression should be left to facilitate later waterings. Water evergreens freely throughout the summer. A mulch of straw or peat will prove highly beneficial.





## Eskimo Roses

(Rugosa Hybrids)

The Hardest Everbloomers

18-24 inch. \$1.25; 2-3 foot, \$1.50 each

AMELIA GRAVEREAUX—Red.

BELLE POITEVINE—Rose-pink.

BLANC DE COUBERT—Snow white.

DR. ECKENER—Yellow, rose-tinted.

F. J. GROOTENDORST—Red.

PINK GROOTENDORST—Pink.

HANSA—Red.

### RED SPIDER ON EVERGREENS

The Red Spider is a tiny little fellow so small that it is difficult to see with the naked eye. If there is reason to suspect their presence hold a sheet of white paper under the foliage and tap it so as to shake the little pests off onto the paper. Then with a sharp eye, or a magnifying glass, they may be seen moving very slowly on the paper. They are not much larger than the dot made by a finely pointed pencil. In severe attacks they are present in countless thousands and, although a single one or two cannot do any damage, in these large numbers they produce very great injury. Loss of color, with the foliage taking on a dull slightly brownish green appearance, and loss of vigor are usually indications that they are working, and the white paper test should be made. The best control is to use sulphur dust (see material No. 7 Page 19) in the hottest part of warm quiet days. Every part of the foliage should be reached with the sulphur particles if the kill is to be effective.

### HOW TO PRUNE EVERGREENS

All evergreens may be pruned and all may be improved by it BUT the right wood must be cut and the cutting must be done at the right time.

Evergreens fall into three groups, based on the time and method of cutting, as follows:

#### Group I—Junipers, Cedars and Arborvitae

May be cut at any time. Preferred time April to mid-August. Trim anywhere, preferably in younger wood. Use shears or hedge shears on compact "definitely formed" specimens and knife or hand shears on

## DANIELS BEAUTIFUL ROSES

The Queen of All Flowers

The rose still is No. 1 in the "Hit Parade" of colorful and effective plants. Its fragrant blooms with varying forms and color are unsurpassed by other plants. Its desirability both as a cut flower and for garden and landscape effect makes it "tops" among dual-purpose plants.

Add 5% if roses are to go by mail.

## Hybrid Tea and Perpetual Roses

Select 2 Yr. Light, \$1.25 each.

Select 2 Yr. Heavy, \$1.50 each.

### RED

E. G. HILL  
ETOILE DE HOLLANDE  
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ  
RED RADIANCE

### PINK

PINK RADIANCE  
MRS. CHARLES BELL

### WHITE

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI  
MME. JULES BOUCHE

### YELLOW

JOHANNA HILL  
LADY HILLINGTON

### TWO-TONED

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS  
PRES. HERBERT HOOVER

## Climbing Roses

Select 2 Yr. Light, \$1.25 each.

Select 2 Yr. Heavy, \$1.50 each.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Pink, cluster type.  
DR. VAN FLEET—Pink, large flowered type.  
EXCELSA—Red, cluster type.  
GARDENIA—Yellow, large flowered.  
PAULS SCARLET—Scarlet, large flowered type.

## Bush Roses

Select 2-3 foot, \$1.00 each.

Select 3-4 foot, \$1.25 each.

HARRISONS YELLOW—Yellow.  
RUBRIFOLIA—Pink-reddish foliage.  
HUGONIS—Yellow.

### DANNY SAYS:



Perhaps the Eskimo doesn't really grow our "Eskimo" roses, but they are so very hardy all through the North that it seems as if they could grow them away up there.

## DANIELS GAY, GREEN HARDY VINES

Pleasing Climbers That Screen, Cover and Beautify

**BITTERSWEET**—Twining vine—Crimson and orange berries in fall and winter.

**CLEMATIS JACKMANI**—Produces masses of large violet-purple flowers.

**CLEMATIS PANICULATA**—Luxuriant grower. A profuse bloomer with small, creamy white, fragrant flowers.

**GRAPE—BETA and ALPHA**—Hardy as wild grape. Heavy fruited.

**HONEYSUCKLE—SCARLET TRUMPET**—Twining vine. Flowers brilliant scarlet with yellow throat. Thrives in shade as well as sun.

**IVY—BOSTON**—Clings to rough surfaces. Small leaves; refined grower; brilliant fall color.

**IVY—ENGELMANNI**—Clings to rough surfaces. Free grower. Scarlet in fall.

**IVY—AMERICAN**—Virginia Creeper. Clings with tendrils. Fast growing dense foliage. Fall color as in Engelmanni.

**MATRIMONY VINE**—Fine bank and ground cover and soil retainer. Large masses of purple flowers succeeded by bright scarlet berries.

### VINE PRICES

Add 10% if to go by mail.

	2 yr.	3 yr.
Bittersweet .....	\$0.75	\$1.00
Clematis, Jackmani (Pots) Each.....	1.25	.....
Clematis, Paniculata .....	1.25	1.50
Grape, Beta .....	.55	.75
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet .....	.75	1.00
Ivy, Boston .....	.75	1.00
Ivy, Engelmanns .....	.50	.75
Ivy, Virginia Creeper.....	.50	.75
Matrimony Vine.....	.75	1.00



### DANNY SAYS:

When it comes to hedging, hedge — don't hedge. Proper hedging gives a fence and your neighbors no offense. If you must draw the line somewhere, draw it with a hedge. They beautify as they serve.

## HEDGING SHRUBS

### Living, Lasting Fences

The proper use of hedges adds immeasurably to the attractiveness of one's home grounds. They will effectively mark a boundary line, serve as a screen, or furnish a pleasing background for an informal planting.

In this group we offer fine, strong plants, suitable for starting live fences. These are well grown, strong rooted hedging size specimens which will give quick results.

### PRICES PER 100 ON DANIELS HEDGING SHRUBS

25 or More at the 100 Price

Mailing provisions as in shrubs, page 24

	12-18"	18-24"	2-3'	3-4'
Barberry, Japanese.....	\$25.00	\$30.00	.....	.....
Buckthorn .....	20.00	.....	.....	.....
Caragana .....	20.00	25.00	30.00	.....
Cotoneaster .....	25.00	35.00	40.00	.....
Currant, Alpine .....	30.00	40.00	45.00	.....
Honeysuckle, Tartarian .....	30.00	40.00	50.00	.....
Lilac, Common Purple .....	30.00	40.00	50.00	.....
Spirea, Bridal Wreath .....	30.00	40.00	50.00	.....

### "FOR FREE?"

You'll want one of Mr. Daniels' new books — "Live at Home and Like It."

Why not get one free?

It will be worth many dollars to you in caring for your plants and in the increased enjoyment you'll get from them through a better understanding of their needs. See page 15 for special FREE OFFER.

others.

### Group II—The Pines

Pines (except in occasional cases where older wood must be taken out) are pruned only in late spring when the new shoots (or "candles") have made most of their growth, but before the needle "buds" along the sides of the new shoot have started to elongate. At this time the "candles" may be cut off at any desired length and new buds for the following season's growth will be formed at the cut end. Mughos may be kept symmetrically "in bounds" with this annual pruning.

### Group III—Spruce, Fir, Yew, Hemlock

Preferred pruning consists of heading back one year shoots—cutting to one of the lateral buds (along side of new shoot). If older wood must be removed, cut back to another shoot or branch. Best time is late in dormant period, as in March or April.

No paint is needed on ordinary evergreen pruning wounds.

If "leaders" are broken or fail to develop, bend the nearest shoot into the position the leader should occupy and tie in place to a bamboo or similar light stick. After a month or two the brace may be removed.

### ROSE CULTURE

Roses delight in a warm location where they will receive plenty of sunshine. They are at their best when not competing with larger plants for their moisture and light. The Rugosa Hybrids, however, seem to do well under the ordinary competition of other plants in the shrub border.

Any effort expended in making the soil rich will be generously rewarded with in-



# Please Use This Order Blank

THE DANIELS NURSERY  
LONG LAKE, MINNESOTA

**This space reserved for  
Office Records**

**Please forward the following stock to:**

Date.....

Amount Enclosed

\$.....

Name..... Ship on or about.....

Street or R.F.D.....Ship via.....

Post Office..... State:.....

[illegible]

PLEASE CONTINUE ON THE BACK SIDE OF THIS ORDER BLANK.

## Ordering From Daniels

crease in both size and number of blooms. Roses, especially budded varieties, should be planted considerably deeper than they grew formerly.

At planting they should be pruned back to two or three stems with only four or five buds on each. The entire top should then be mounded up with dirt which should be left there until the buds start to sprout. A mulch of well rotted manure or peat on top of the soil will prove highly beneficial to the plants through the growing season.

In subsequent years the roses, excepting the climbers and the Rugosa Hybrids should be pruned back heavily each spring, cutting out any short or spindly growth, or wood which shows winter injury, leaving each main shoot four to six inches long. Any shoots which come up from below the bud or graft should be cut away as fast as they appear.

Climbing roses should not be pruned back severely. The Rugosas are not headed back as heavily as other bush roses although they should receive enough cutting each year to stimulate vigorous new shoots on which their flowers are borne.

In late fall those bush roses which require protection should have the ground heaped up around the base of the plants 10 to 12 inches high. After freezing the tops are usually tied up with hay or straw and around this is placed a wrapping of weather resisting paper. To protect the climbers they should be laid flat on the ground and covered in a similar manner to the bush roses.

## PRUNING HEDGES

The newly planted hedge should be pruned heavily and at a uniform height.

**WHEN TO ORDER**—As early as possible. "First come, first served," is the rule. Early ordering is a big help to us, and frequently late orders cannot be filled in full. Why not send your order in now? It will be carefully booked and shipped to you at the time you want it. Remember: Free Book offer expires March 15, 1945.

**PRICES**—Prices in this catalog are guaranteed only for orders in the spring of 1945 and annul and supercede all prices quoted previously. All prices are F. O. B. Long Lake, Minnesota, unless otherwise specified. (See "Method of Shipping.")

**TERMS**—Our business and moderate price schedule have been built on a cash with order policy, and we prefer to have your orders accompanied by cash in full. This plan enables us to keep down costs and to maintain low prices. If C. O. D. shipments are preferred, 25 per cent must accompany the order, balance C. O. D.

IN LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS payment is expected immediately upon completion of the work. However, if desired, we are always glad to establish book accounts for clients of established credit. All accounts are due the 10th of the month following date of purchase.

**METHOD OF SHIPPING**—Express is safest and generally the best way to ship plants. Many small orders may be shipped satisfactorily by parcel post. We send postal charges C. O. D. unless proper amount is added to your remittance. Limited delivery facilities are available in the Twin Cities, their suburbs, and the Minnetonka area. In our landscape plantings, stock is delivered at the time we do the planting.



THE DANIELS NURSERY, LONG LAKE, MINNESOTA

[illegible]

We exercise the greatest precaution to have all plants we furnish true to name, and will replace free of charge any plants proving otherwise. In no case will we be liable for more than the original cost of the plants. See our full guarantee below.

## Daniels Liberal Guarantee

We exercise the utmost care in handling, labeling and packing our plants, guaranteeing them to be true to name, and will replace free of charge any plants which prove to be otherwise.

We guarantee that every plant we furnish is of the best quality for the grade you purchase, and in first class, live, growing condition. Nevertheless, The Daniels Nursery agrees to replace all plants (except strawberries) that fail to grow the first year at one-half the purchase price, provided that such failure to grow is not due to neglect or improper handling on the part of the purchaser. All replacement claims must reach us prior to October 1st of the fall following planting.

The above guarantee is void in case full payments of accounts are not made when due.

It is understood and mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves, that in no case will we be liable for more than the original cost of the plants. We cannot be held responsible for inability to make delivery because of strikes, fires, acts of nature, government regulations or limitations, or any other cause beyond our control.

When the plant is cut back, all new shoots will develop from the remaining "stubs." The closer to the ground that the cut is made, the closer to the ground the new branches will be; and as these branches establish the permanent framework of the hedge, the fuller and denser the future hedge will become at the base.

Subsequent trimming consists of pruning back, several times each season, for the first two or three years until the hedge reaches the desired height. This treatment forces continuous low side branching as the plants gain height, and insures a full compact hedge with maximum freedom from "legginess" and "two story" effects.

Later pruning consists of trimming as often as appearance demands it. As the finished size is reached, the hedge should be trained to be somewhat wider at the base than on top. This allows sunlight to reach the lower leaves and prevents the loss of lower branches as the years go on.

## WANT A NICE LAWN?

The foundation of the lawn is good soil. There should be a considerable layer of rich black soil for root development and under this a layer of moisture retaining clay. New lawns may be established either by planting seed or by sodding. Where there are not steep slopes, and where quick use of the lawn is not a major consideration the use of seed in establishing a lawn is recommended.

The ground should be leveled perfectly and raked to a loose, friable condition on top. Only the best available pure seed mixture should be used. For shady locations a different mixture is used than for



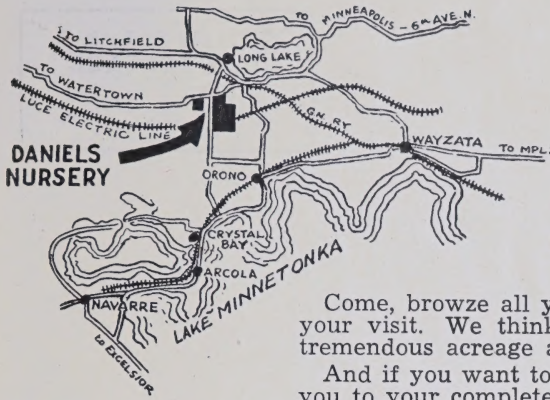
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Long Lake, Minnesota  
Phone Long Lake 174



## Visitors Are Always Welcome At Daniels



We are only twenty-three minutes from Minneapolis (at thirty-five miles per hour). Follow Wayzata Boulevard (Highway No. 12) to Long Lake, then just one-fourth mile south. Here you'll find acres and acres of the finest nursery stock in the Northwest . . . trees, shrubs, evergreens, perennials, and fruit plants . . . everything for planting the home grounds.

Come, browse all you wish, and we're sure you'll enjoy your visit. We think that you will truly marvel at the tremendous acreage and the high quality of our plants.

And if you want to buy, fine! We'll do our best to serve you to your complete satisfaction.

But come anyhow—you'll always be welcome.



### DANNY SAYS:

Why not save up a little gas, crank up the "ol' bus" and drive over to see us? It's not so far . . . and you'll enjoy both the ride and the visit.

### FRESH TO YOU FROM US!

APPLES  
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GRAPES  
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CABBAGE  
SQUASH

and other vegetables

We grow all of these products in large acreages.

Besides a stall on the Minneapolis market and sales to other truck load buyers we sell a large volume of fruits and vegetables to the consumer here at the nursery.

During the harvest season we mail frequent notices to our produce customers advising them when each sort is at its best and in heaviest supply. If you are interested just send us your name and address and we'll gladly put you on our mailing list for this notification service.

## PLANTING SERVICE

We invite those who wish to have their stock planted to avail themselves of the services of our skilled horticulturists. We can furnish these expert workmen in the Twin City area at the following rates: Evergreens at 40 per cent of the cost of the stock, and other stock at 60 per cent of the cost of the stock, except hedges which will be planted at 20 cents per foot. For the clients' protection our workmen are fully covered by Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

sunny spots. After planting and rolling, the ground should be watered with a fine spray and from then until the seedlings are thoroughly established, the ground should be constantly moist.

Sufficient moisture will make the soil black in appearance. If it turns gray, there is not enough moisture and some of the delicate seedling roots from newly germinated seeds are sure to be dried out and killed. To do this correctly sometimes takes rather continuous and always intelligent attention. The most critical period is the first week or ten days, until the nurse crop becomes established, but great care should be exercised for the first month.

Sod requires much less careful attention but, it is imperative that, for the first few days, the sod be kept constantly moist, not only on the top, but all the way through. The first few days are the most critical in establishing a sod lawn. A few hours of drying out in the hot sun may damage newly laid sod irreparably.

After a lawn is established, good care is essential if an outstanding turf is desired. It should be fertilized once or twice a year—first in early spring and again in late summer. Spring top dressing with rich screened dirt is often effective too. Clip-pings should be left where practical and watering (thoroughly soaking) should be given as necessary in hot dry weather.

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